MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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NORS GIVEN AVAL HEROES RE REVEALED

humous Awards Include w of Submarine Lost In Tokyo Bay

VICES ARE RECALLED

rs in Air Arm Who Fell in ina, Others While Training, Included in List

e names of Captain Shozaburo hima, commander of the submarine I-67 which was lost while training cruise through a vio- storm somewhere in the waters okyo Bay, and 566 others appear he 28th naval conferment of humous honors on those who in the China Affair, announced ly by the Bureau of Decorations the Navy Ministry, at midnight nesday.

se who were honored fell, be- April 29, 1940 and December 41, in action, as a result of s, illness, or in line of official

les Captain Okushima, other men who sacrificed their lives e development of the submarine were also honored.

he list of men of the Naval who sacrificed their lives cluded Chief Flight Warrant Toshio Yamauchi, who, for months beginning in April served with extreme merit in ng enemy bases in Szechuan, nsu, and Tsinghai, and others o died in action or in serving the ther development of the Naval arm.

Unprecedented Honors

those who lost their lives wing the furious training tradi- al to the Imperial Navy, ecial Second Sub-Lieutenant osa Watanabe and 21 others were en the unprecedented honor of ng granted the 5th class order of Golden Kite.

list of those who were given ecedented honors follows:

ecial Second Sub-Lieutenant Hi- Watanabe—5th class order of Kite and Imperial money

Yokosuka Naval Station:

Class Flight Warrant Officer Kikuchi—5th class order of Kite and Imperial money

d Class Flight Warrant Officer ashi Suzuki—5th class order of n Kite, 7th class order of Rising and Imperial money grant.

t Class Flight Warrant Officer o Sakamoto—5th class order of n Kite and Imperial money

ief Flight Warrant Officer To Yamauchi—5th class order of en Kite, 6th class order of ng Sun and Imperial money t.

ef Flight Warrant Officer uo Yokoyama—5th class order olden Kite, 6th class order of g Sun and Imperial money t.

hief Ground Crew Warrant Officer amoto Horii—5th class order of n Kite, 6th class order of Rising nd Imperial money grant.

ef Flight Warrant Officer Shimo Takei—5th class order of Golden Kite, 6th class order of Sun and Imperial money

lass Ground Crew Warrant Masumi Oguchi—5th class Golden Kite, 6th class order ng Sun and Imperial money

Class Ground Crew Warrant r Yoshiaki Kanazawa—5th class r of Golden Kite, 7th class order Rising Sun and Imperial money nt.

Kure Naval Station:

hief Flight Warrant Officer Mi- Kawanishi—5th class order of lden Kite, 6th class order of ing Sun and Imperial money nt.

st Class Flight Warrant Officer Nobuyoshi Kaji—5th class order of Golden Kite, 6th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

2nd Class Flight Warrant Officer Masao Fujimoto—5th class order of Golden Kite, 7th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Chief Flight Warrant Officer Mi- uo Tsukuda—5th class order of olden Kite, 6th class order of ising Sun and Imperial money ant.

2nd Class Flight Warrant Officer umio Makino—5th class order of olden Kite, 7th class order of

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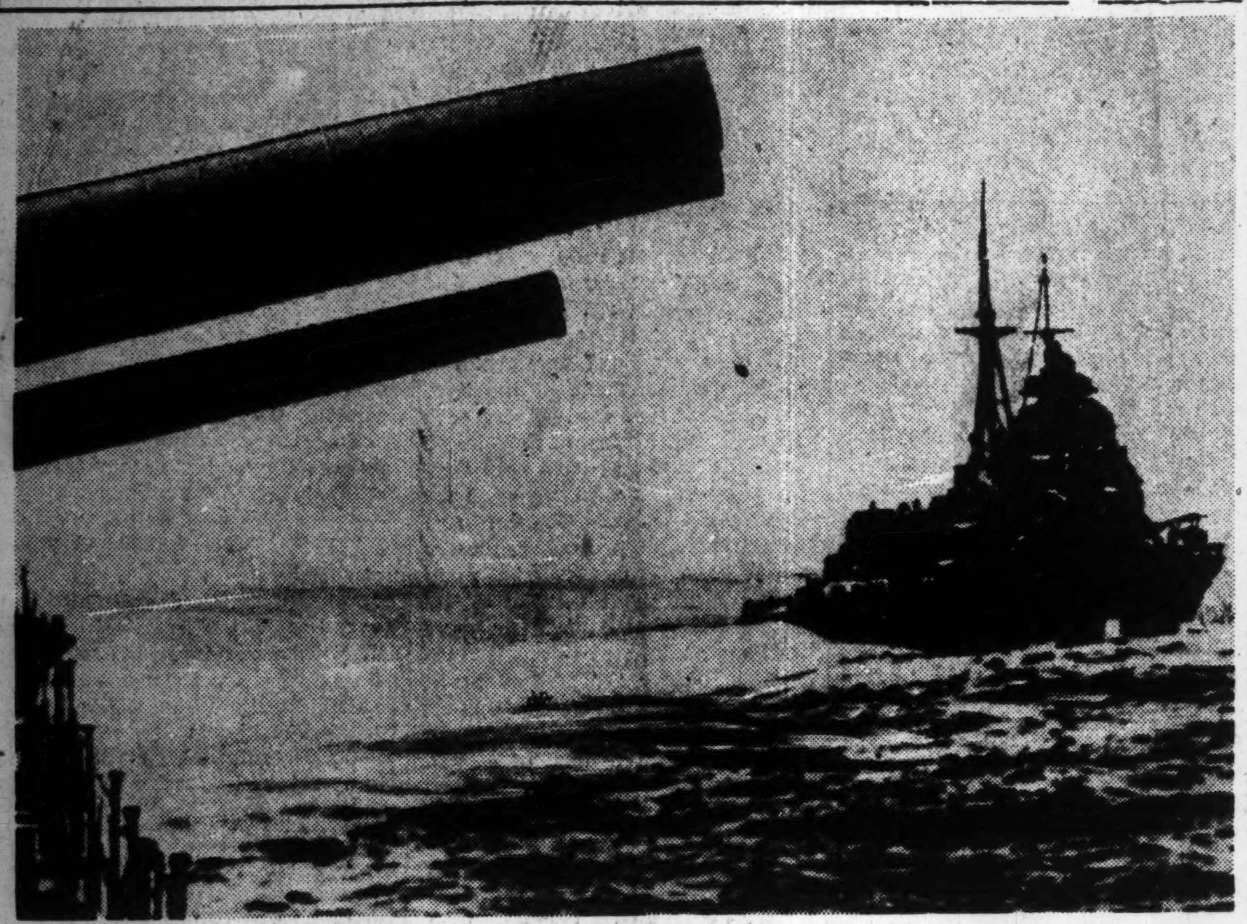
Sentinels of the Waves



Their big guns unlimbered, poised for action, these warships of the Imperial Navy are on the constant alert for enemy units in the waters of the South Pacific, ready to pour a hot hail of unerringly aimed fire into hostile hulls. (Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

CANTON UNIVERSITY PLAYS ACTIVE ROLE

Is One of Outstanding Features Of Transformed City; Students Promote East Asia Drive

Domei

CANTON, November 25.—The activities of Canton University are one of the salient features of transformed Canton.

This university stands among the hills in Shameen and is housed in the buildings of the now defunct American institution Ling Nan University which was the successor of the Canton Christian College.

Ling Nan University was created about 50 years ago for American residents and Chinese Christians. At the outset, it gave middle-school courses, but it was promoted to university status a quarter of a century ago when the admission of Chinese in general to the institution was started.

The building was taken over by the Japanese Forces at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and handed over to Chinese authorities in September this year. Canton University began its activities in the present building on September 25.

The university is headed by Dr. Lin Ju-hsing, former director of the education bureau of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, as president. The teaching staff includes more than 30 professors, more than 40 lecturers and one German woman teaching the German language. Except for the German teacher, all members of the staff are Chinese.

It is divided into the four departments of agriculture, literature, science and technology and law. The students now being educated in the various departments number 434, including 284 men and 150 women, who all firmly are determined to serve the cause of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another feature of reborn Canton is found in the energetic activities of numerous Chinese girls in promoting the education of the Chinese masses in the true significance of the war Japan is now waging against the United States and Britain. In every street of Canton these intelligent girls may be found telling their compatriots that eradication of the Anglo-American influence is a prerequisite for the prosperity of China and the Chinese people must share both joys and sorrows with the Japanese people who are leading in the fight to wipe out the influence of the United States and Britain.

Decoux Going to Saigon

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

HANOI, November 24.—It has been decided that Governor-General Jean Decoux, accompanied by the staffs of the Government-General, will leave for the south toward the end of this month with a view to attending a sample fair to be held at Saigon on December 20.

Week to Observe Asia War's Outbreak Set Aside by Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, November 25.—A week of commemoration, beginning December 5 and lasting until the 11th, has been set aside by the local Japanese and Chinese communities to observe the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War with befitting ceremonies. On December 8, the day of the outbreak of the war, commemorative events will be held at the Naval Grounds, while speeches, special movie shows and gatherings for Japanese residents are also scheduled for the memorable day. The Chinese populace will stage outdoor rallies, drives to increase the purchase of Government bonds, and entertainments for the Japanese Forces stationed here, under the auspices of the provincial, municipal and other authorities as well as cultural organizations concerned.

4 CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS FOR SOUTH APPOINTED

Kasama, Hatai, Kanahira, And Gunba Named by War Ministry

The War Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of four more Chief Civil Administrators for the Southern Regions. They are Dr. Akio Kasama, former Minister to Persia, Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, professor emeritus of Tohoku Imperial University, Dr. Ryuzo Kanahira, former professor of Kyushu Imperial University, and Hiroshi Gunba, dean of the Department of Science of Kyoto Imperial University.

Dr. Kasama was formerly connected with the Information Department of the Foreign Office and was appointed Minister to Persia in 1929. Later, he was accredited with Portugal.

Professor Hatai was graduated from the University of Chicago and taught zoology at Tohoku Imperial University. He is now head of the Palau Tropical Zoological Institute.

Dr. Kanahira is an authority on arboriculture. He was at one time professor of Kyushu Imperial University but later resigned.

Dr. Gunba studied in Tokyo, England, Italy and Switzerland and was appointed professor of Kyoto Imperial University. He is now dean of the Department of Science of the same university.

U.S. NAVY BANS DIARIES

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—The United States Navy Department early in October prohibited all officers and men from keeping diaries, according to a reliable report received here today.

The United States navy authorities, at the same time, ordered all officers and men to immediately destroy personal diaries written in the past, it was further reported.

MANILA TO OBSERVE ASIA WAR OUTBREAK

Rallies and Exhibitions Will Be Held Throughout Islands—Big Campaign Planned

Domei

MANILA, November 24.—In observance of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, Philippine administrative organs, the Japanese Military Press Section and Japanese residents associations will hold meetings as well as exhibitions in principal cities of the Philippines, it was learned today.

In Manila, a memorial exhibition will be held in the Heacock Building, Escolta Street, where war photographs, weapons captured by the Japanese Forces and data regarding the natural resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be shown to the public.

Meantime, the authorities concerned will carry out a poster, pamphlet and radio campaign to inform the Filipinos of the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia and, at the same time, impress upon them the fact that the final outcome of the war will be a Japanese victory.

On December 8, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines, will issue a statement requesting the people to cooperate wholeheartedly in the construction of a new Philippines.

Further, government officials and students will march through the streets of the capital while mass meetings as well as lectures, motion picture shows and concerts will be held in the city.

Japanese residents here, in observing this auspicious occasion, will hold a meeting at Luneta Park at 6 a.m. of December 8, after which, they will meet to listen to a series of lectures.

OKUMURA SAYS ASIA, EUROPEAN WARS ARE ONE

Japan's Firm Ties With Axis Stressed by Vice-Chief of Information Board

CONFLICT WILL BE LONG

Soviet Union's Serious Predicament Also Pointed Out In Speech

In a two-and-a-half hour speech at the Uchihara Pioneer Colonists Training Camp in Ibaraki Prefecture, Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, stressed Wednesday afternoon the oneness of the War of Greater East Asia and the European War and the inseparable ties binding Japan and the Axis Powers which are fighting a common foe.

He declared that the War of Greater East Asia has settled into a long-term conflict, which will be a long series of major encounters instead of a mere succession of guerrilla hostilities.

Mr. Okumura's speech dwelt lengthily on the German campaign against Stalingrad and the North African situation.

The Axis campaign on the Eastern Front which culminated in the sealing of the fate of Stalingrad, Mr. Okumura said, signifies a decisive blow to the Soviet Union's fighting power. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has lost its Ukraine granary and the Northern Caucasus which yield from 25 to 30 per cent of its total agricultural output, and the Donetz heavy industrial region, yielding from 65 to 70 per cent of the country's iron and coal. The Soviet Union is now going to lose its Caucasian oil fields producing from 85 to 90 per cent of the nation's total output, he said.

Germany's control of Stalingrad, he continued, also signifies the cutting off of the Anglo-American supply-route via the Caspian Sea and the Volga River.

Since Stalingrad itself was the largest center of heavy war industry, its loss spells a great decrease in the Soviet fighting power, Mr. Okumura said.

Besides having dealt a tremendous blow on the Soviet Union, the German Stalingrad campaign also has taught the Soviet Union how unreliable and ineffective Anglo-American aid has been. As a result, an estrangement is looming between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American bloc, Mr. Okumura said.

Having secured the above vital regions of the Soviet Union, Mr. Okumura asserted, Germany now finds itself in an impregnable position for a long-term war.

Turning to the North African situation, Mr. Okumura declared that the Allied troops invading French possessions are bound to find it increasingly difficult to maintain their strategic positions, in view of active Axis counter-offensives.

A great disadvantage for the Allied forces in French North Africa is that the Allies have to maintain an extremely long supply-route, he added.

On the other hand the American invasion has made France's position decidedly more profacilitating Chancellor Hitler in his future strategical plans, Mr. Okumura concluded.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, November 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Tokyo City's Reorganization

NIPPON SANGYO—The Government has decided to introduce a bill concerning the Tokyo Special Metropolis and another bill calling for revision of city, town and village administrative systems to the next session of the Imperial Diet. They constitute important parts of all bills regarding reorganization of the local system and naturally importance is attached to the two bills. The sum and substance of the reorganization of local autonomous system is in the methods of election and resignation of mayors and village headmen.

It is unknown yet whether the Government intends to put some restrictions on their election or to appoint them at its own discretion, but there is no denying the fact that the Government intends to give the matter deep consideration. This policy is only too natural at a time when a government-control principle is sorely needed in wartime.

British Cabinet's Poverty in Men

NICHI NICHI—The reconstruction of the British Cabinet just effected is significant in the manifestation of Sir Stafford Cripps' fall from his high position as Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the War Cabinet. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has sent him a courteous letter but the fact remains that Sir Stafford has been reduced to a mere appendage Minister. Since the building of aircraft is under the jurisdiction of Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Munitions Pro-

(Continued On Page 2)

Nomura Refutes U.S. Propaganda Japan Made Treacherous Attack

Says 'Note of Challenge' Submitted on Nov. 26 Showed America Was Fully Prepared for War; Kurusu Asserts Nippon Forced to Fight

The United States, in view of its outrageous demands made on Japan in its "note of challenge" on November 26, 1941, was fully prepared for war even before December 8, according to Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura in an interview appearing in the Nichi-Nichi.

Thus did the former Ambassador to Washington refute the American propaganda that Japan had treacherously made a surprise attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor. He pointed out that the United States government, entirely disregarding the Japanese Government's stand, had outrageously demanded among other things the wholesale withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and full denial of the National Government of China at Nanking.

An interview with Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, who was sent to Washington to assist Ambassador Nomura in the Japanese-American negotiations, regarding the circumstances which led to the collapse of the talks, was also carried by the Nichi Nichi. Mr. Kurusu said the egoistic demands of the United States forced the war on Japan.

The interviews in question and answer form follow:

Question—How was the preparedness of the United States for war immediately before the commencement of hostilities? The United States is propagandizing that Japan made a surprise attack on the United States and is trying to stir up American resentment by the slogan: "Remember Pearl Harbor." This must be a way of concealing the splendid work of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

U.S. Fully Prepared

Answer by Ambassador Nomura—The United States had been fully prepared for possible war even before December 8. The "note of challenge" which we received on November 26 entirely disregarding our stand demanded wholesale withdrawal of Japanese troops from China, full denial of the National Government of China, etc. Since such an outrageous demand was given Japan, the United States must have been prepared for war. Accordingly, upon presentation of the note to Japan, the central authorities issued instructions to the effect that an American-Japanese war was possible and that full caution should be maintained against Japanese attack. Japan did not make a surprise attack. This is clear from various official documents made public by the American Government. The Japanese attack was so splendidly done that the American Government saw fit to cover up the position of the Government and the failure of the military authorities on the spot and deceive the public

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS REPULSE RED COUNTER-DRIVE

Reich-Rumanian Units Regain Key Heights Northwest of Stalingrad

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 24.—Battles in the south and southwest of Stalingrad are apparently continuing furiously throughout today. According to reports received here, several German-Rumanian units have regained several heights of strategical importance in their separate operations in the northwestern section of Stalingrad. A Soviet unit of small force, separated from its main body, came invading as far as the Don bend, only to have their rear supply route for materials and reinforcements cut off by the Germans, it is claimed.

Meanwhile, a Soviet army of large force which had rolled into the German positions south of Stalingrad made some headway today but failed to attain their objective, the Kransnodar-Stalingrad Railway. Several German-Rumanian divisions, being reinforced without a let-up, are still keeping the whole of the same railway except for only one station it is reported.

In defiance of the inclement weather condition, the German air forces in this section are spiritedly active. By this afternoon, Luftwaffe formations have blown up 69 Soviet tanks and many transport trains fully laden with Soviet troops, still retaining the control of air of all areas extending from the Don bend to the battered city of Stalingrad. Because of this, activities of the Soviet air force are limited to scouting flights alone, it is said.

U.S. Losses Revealed

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 23.—According to reports from Washington, the American military authorities today announced the American losses in North Africa as follows: 350 killed; 900 injured; 350 missing.

The majority of the casualties have been due to the engagements at Oran and Casablanca, in which the French troops under orders from the Vichy Government offered stiff resistance. The American naval losses included 10 sailors killed, 150 wounded and 150 missing, the latter probably having been drowned.

Fierce Drive by Axis

Domei

LISBON, November 23.—Following their capture of the Gafsa Oasis, influential Axis forces are keeping up a vigorous drive toward the Tunisian-Algerian frontier in the west, it is reported from the front. Meanwhile, in cooperation with these

(Continued on Page 4)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA SEES VITAL CHANGES

Forges Ahead as Integral Part Of East Asia Sphere Since Outbreak of War

Domei

SAIGON, November 25.—French Indo-China, which is considered one of the war-supply sources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has witnessed marked changes in its industrial and financial structures since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Under the Japan-French Indo-China Trade Working Agreement concluded on July 18, 1942, in accordance with the principles of the original Japan-French Indo-China Trade Agreement which was concluded on May 3, 1941, economic ties between the two countries have been strengthened greatly since the outbreak of the present conflict in order to meet wartime requirements.

According to this agreement, rice, corn and other staple foodstuffs as well as various mineral products will be exported to Japan, while textile goods, sundry merchandise and other daily necessities will be imported from Japan. Raw materials will be imported from the Southern Regions under the direction of the Japanese administration.

The policy of economic self-sufficiency hitherto followed by French Indo-China has been discarded since the outbreak of the hostilities in the Pacific Regions and its position as an integral unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been fully realized.

Increased production of alcohol, extracted from corn and sweet-potatoes, has substituted successfully the use of gasoline as a motor fuel.

Production and distribution of all essential raw materials in French Indo-China including rice, corn, rubber, cotton, vegetable oil and dried-fish have been placed under central control.

Furthermore, a new currency policy has been adopted, public loans have been raised and lottery-tickets have been issued to absorb the surplus capital, while a strict price-control system has been enforced as a preventive measure against inflation.

To Send Manchou Mission

Domei

PEKING, November 25.—To return the courtesy visit of congratulation delegation from the North China Political Council headed by Wang I-tang to Hsinking on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Government will soon send to Peking a goodwill mission headed by Hsing Shih-lien, Minister of Public Peace, it was revealed today.

HORI CAUTIONS AGAINST EVILS OF COMMUNISM

Declares Japan and Its Allies Must Wipe Out Comintern Menace

HITS CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Says Anti-Red Front Formed to Prevent World-Wide Disruptive Machinations

In a statement issued Wednesday on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared that Japan must make every effort in cooperation with its allies to wipe out the menace of Communism "which is absolutely incompatible with Japan's national polity" in order to attain the ultimate aims of the present war.

The Spokesman stressed the significance of safeguarding East Asia from the evils of Communism, pointing out that Chiang Kai-shek is an active accomplice in the attempts to bolshevize China and is resisting Japan with the aid of the Communist army.

His statement follows:

"Today, November 25th, being the anniversary of the conclusion of the Agreement against the Communist International, is a very significant day to be commemorated by Japan, Germany, Italy and ten other signatory Powers.

"Six years ago today, on November 25, 1936, the Anti-Comintern Pact was concluded between Japan and Germany and, on November 6th of the following year, Italy joined the agreement as an original participant. Thus the agreement became the Tri-Partite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy. Subsequently, Manchoukuo, Hungary and Spain joined the agreement, making the number of participants six. On November 25th last year, with the expiration of the agreement, its validity was extended five years and the Republic of China, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Slovakia, Croatia and Denmark joined the agreement, thus making the total number of signatory Powers thirteen.

"As is clear from its text, the significance of the agreement against the Communist International lies in the fact that the signatory Powers work in close cooperation in the prevention of the world-wide disruptive machinations which is the purpose of the Communist International. The meaning of the Pact has added significance in view of the prevailing world situation. Viewed from Japan's standpoint the serious significance of safeguarding against Communism for the construction of East Asia is clear in view of the fact that the Chiang Kai-shek regime that lingers on in Chungking is still resisting Japan in cooperation with the Communist army and is silently looking on the bolshevization of China. Japan which is exerting her full powers in the prosecution of the unprecedented war can never countenance being menaced by the poisonous tentacles of the Communist International's bolshevizing activities. Our nation must recognize the evils of Communism and exert its utmost efforts by strengthening our cooperation with our allied Powers in order to eradicate Communism which is absolutely incompatible with Japan's national polity, thereby leaving nothing undone for the successful prosecution of the war."

TRADE OF MENGCHIANG IS UP IN FIRST HALF YEAR

Domei

KALGAN, November 25.—Reflecting the complete return of peace and prosperity to the Mengchiang area, the foreign trade of Mengchiang during the first half (April to September) of the present trade year totaled ¥100,000,000 in exports and ¥70,000,000 in imports, representing a favorable balance of ¥30,000,000, it was revealed today.

The figures represent an increase of 32 per cent in exports and 17 per cent in imports as compared with the corresponding period of 1941, and a gain of 137 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively, as compared with the first half of 1940.

The remarkable increase in the output of principal farm and dairy products in the Mengchiang area as well as the smooth exchange of commodities with China was given as cardinal reasons for the brisk trade of Mengchiang in the first half of this year.

U.S. WAS NOT READY FOR A MAJOR WAR

Military Unpreparedness Seen Cause of Continual Defeats By Commentator

America's sad defeats at the hands of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia were not due to weakness of national strength but to lack of military preparedness. Today, the United States Government, fully conscious of the crisis facing the nation, is frantically trying to establish a wartime structure despite the murmurings of the luxury-hugging American people. With these facts as introductory notes, commentator Sanshi Abe, writing in the November issue of the Gaiko Jiho magazine on the subject of "Judging America," exposes, with historical footnotes, the pernicious schemes of America involving East Asia.

His enlightening article follows:

December 8, 1941 is a day never to be forgotten by the Japanese, an eternally memorable day of the birth of a new history.

It is a well-known fact that in the ten months of lightning attacks and terrific onslaughts in Hawaii, South Seas, Philippines, Malaya, Hongkong and other areas by the Japanese Forces, the United States has suffered successive defeats, even to the point of losing the confidence of its people by irreparable losses. These reverses do not bespeak the weakness of America's national strength, but the lack of military preparedness. Originally in America, the national tendency had been to hold dear the ideals of freedom and liberty and to dislike any restraints likely to be placed under a military preparedness structure in times of peace.

America Now Desperate

Recent dispatches from abroad indicate that America is frantically trying to line herself up under the wartime structure. America's military expenditures are said to reach astronomical figures, the total budget of the nation being fabulously enormous. For the realization of this plan half of the nation's industries has been transformed into wartime industries, and the need has arisen for a strong and thorough control of consumption in order to prevent the natural increase of purchasing power through the dispersal of national defense funds.

President Roosevelt's efforts to obtain absolute power for the mobilization of industries and the resubmission to the Congress of the bill for enforcement of compulsory savings, which had been rejected some time ago, well attest to the conditions in the United States along these lines. The focus of attention in the American financial world today is the question of inflation, for America's fighting strength will be tremendously affected by whether or not inflation is brought under control.

The luxury loving American people are grumbling at the consumption control placed on various essentials of livelihood, but the possibilities are that America will be able to maintain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in spite of exports to England.

With regard to tin from Malaya, iron ore from Sweden, chrome from the Philippines and tungsten from China, United States is seeking to supply herself with these materials from the South American countries. However, as some time will be required before these minerals can be mined to any great extent, there is no denying that America's fighting strength will suffer many drawbacks.

Shortage of labor and lack of sufficient ship bottoms are two of America's greatest shortcomings. America is planning to supplement labor shortage by mobilizing her army of unemployed, agrarian labor and people who had not been employed hitherto, although predictions are that any immediate realization of such a project would be rather difficult. Nevertheless, judged from the recent trend in America of giving the nation wartime leadership and of arousing of aggressive fighting spirit in the American people, there is all probability of things running contrary to expectations.

America has been transporting her raw materials from the west coast to the industrial regions on the east coast by means of ships, and of course land traffic has become terribly congested due to the activities of Axis submarines which are playing havoc with America's shipping vessels.

War Set-up Wanted Badly

From the above facts it can easily be seen that America is making frantic efforts for transition into a wartime structure, and coupling the above with the recent submission of an increased budget for naval expenditure and the plans to recruit 10,000,000 men, there is plenty of room for second thought.

The United States is exerting her full capacity to reform its internal structure, so as to meet the necessity of strengthening wartime structure and to boost productivity. However, it cannot be proved that she has so far succeeded in her attempts, because she has been defeated in every campaign. The successive American defeats are due to their miscalculation of the Japanese fighting strength and their ignorance of the sacred foundation of the Japanese Empire.

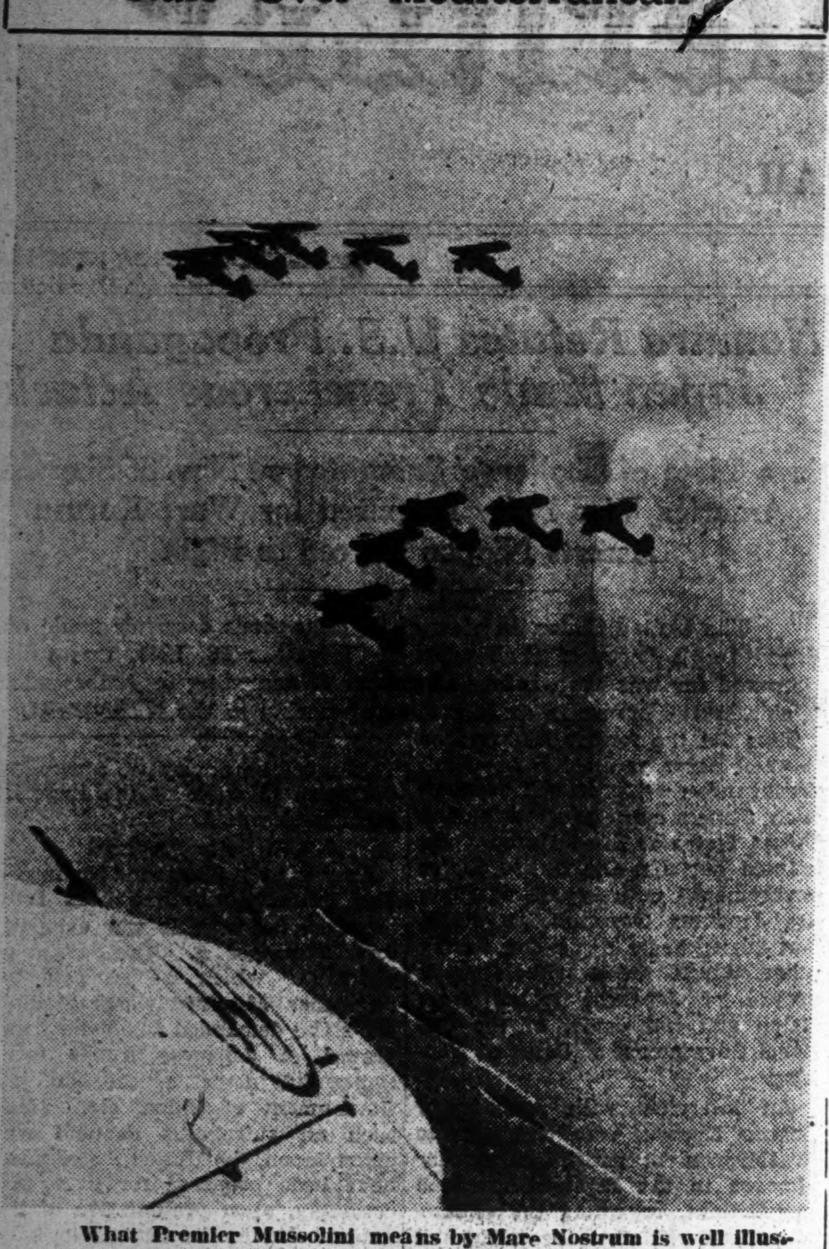
There is no doubt that Japan and the United States were predestined to fight sooner or later. The relations between Japan and America can be traced back to the late Shogunate when Commodore Perry leading the American fleet anchored in Uraga Harbor in 1853. Though he forced Japan to open two harbors, Shimoda and Hakodate, for American ships, the American attitude toward Japan was rather friendly until the middle of the Meiji Era. Both American Minister to Japan Bingham and President Ulysses Grant in the early Meiji Era adopted a friendly attitude toward Japan. Of course there was nothing to fight over while Japan was eager to absorb many American education, religion, industrial arts and others. It was the time when American influence was felt all over Japan. On the other hand, large numbers of Japanese emigrants were sent to America, where they diligently cultivated waste lands in order to produce vegetables. It would be no exaggeration to say that the sugar plantations in Hawaii and fresh foodstuff production in California were entirely undertaken by the Japanese immigrants. It can duly be said that the United States owed a great deal to those Japanese in the cultivation and development of the westernmost sector of the continent.

After the Russo-Japanese War, the American attitude toward Japan suddenly became antagonistic. When Japan won ultimate victory in the same War and surprised the whole world, the United States offered to act as a mediator. The peace envoys of Japan and Russia were brought together at Portsmouth in the United States through the mediation of President Theodore Roosevelt, thus ending the war by the Treaty of Portsmouth. However, the Americans, instigated by Count Sergius Yulievitch Witte, Russian peace envoy to the United States, came to change their attitude toward Japan. The true intention of Theodore Roosevelt as a mediator was to keep Russia and Japan balanced in power. In other words, the President jealously checked the expansion of Japan on the Manchurian Continent, thus safeguarding the Philippines from the influence of Japan.

The American intention became apparent when E. H. Harriman, an American railway magnate, successfully concluded the preliminary agreement which should place the South Manchuria Railway and mines attached to it under the joint management of a Japan-American syndicate. Thanks to the far-sighted judgement of Marquis Jutaro Komura, noted diplomat of that time, the same agreement fell through. There is no doubt that the Americans were attempting to encroach upon the growing power of Japan, taking advantage of the exhausted condition of Japan. Thus the United States, which was then already imbued with imperialism and capitalism, began to stretch her greedy hands toward Japan.

(To Be Continued)

Rule Over Mediterranean



What Premier Mussolini means by Mare Nostrum is well illustrated in the above picture. Our Seal All Italy speaks of the Mediterranean in this light. The Mediterranean Sea is a part of Italian history; on the supremacy over its waves does Italy live. And when the Allied forces, especially the British, trespass over the waters in a direct challenge to Italy, as is happening how, the Italian fighting machine goes in action as in the above picture showing a formation of Fascist planes flying over a convoy of transports.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ductions, it is not likely that a statesman of strong-willed nature like Sir Stafford would remain long in a subordinate position. It is thus believed that his retreat from the political arena is considered a matter of time.

The circumstances in which he met his downfall show that the British Cabinet is torn by party interests even in the face of the war crisis.

At any rate, we are made keenly aware of the poverty of able men in the British Cabinet. According to the latest survey of public opinion in Britain, Major Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, has scored only 34 per cent as a successor to Prime Minister Churchill but this is first place. Sir Stafford has come out second with 28 per cent. Such men as Major Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominions, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, and Lord Beaverbrook, have secured only 3 per cent. With Sir Stafford out of the picture, there now remains only Major Eden to succeed Prime Minister Churchill in case anything should happen to the latter. Leslie Hoare-Belisha and Lord Beaverbrook had been driven out in the same way that Sir Stafford met his fate. With Herbert Morrison, the successor to Sir Stafford, and Labor Minister Bevin out of favor with the people, there is not a statesman in sight that can shoulder the burden of the Churchill Cabinet. The lone figure of David Lloyd-George crying for more production appears the more pitiable.

HONORS GRANTED HEROES OF NAVY

(Continued From Page 1)

Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Sasebo Naval Station:

Chief Flight Warrant Officer Takeshi Morishita—5th class order of Golden Kite, 6th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Chief Ground Crew Warrant Officer Tesuma Ogawa—5th class order of Golden Kite and Imperial money grant.

2nd Class Flight Warrant Officer Tomiji Fukuhara—5th class order of Golden Kite, 7th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Chief Flight Warrant Officer Masayuki Mitsumasu—5th class order of Golden Kite, 6th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

1st Class Ground Crew Warrant Officer Tei Ahraku—5th class order of Golden Kite, 7th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Maizuru Naval Station:

Chief Ground Crew Warrant Officer Yoshio Takahashi—5th class order of Golden Kite, 6th class order of Rising Sun and Imperial money grant.

Others Who Were Granted Honors:

Captain Shozaburo Okushima—Imperial money grant.

Captain Masashi Ohata—Imperial money grant.

Commander Tadamasa Tanaka—Imperial money grant.

Commander Takashi Hirokawa—4th class order of Sacred Treasure and Imperial money grant.

Engineer Commander Tanzo Masuda—4th class order of Sacred Treasure and Imperial money grant.

Lieutenant-Commander — Tsuneo Imai—4th class order of Sacred Treasure and Imperial money grant.

Lieutenant-Commander Iwami Motohisa—5th class order of Sacred Treasure and Imperial money grant.

Among the splendid sacrifices made to make history for our submarine force in the course of terrific training underwent by the crews, there is the late Captain Tadashi Ohata, who was one of the departed souls to be granted a sum from the Privy Purse.

The late Captain hailed from the same village in Fukui Prefecture as Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, now Governor-General of Taiwan. He was a rather taciturn, strong-willed character. He was noted for his deep filial piety toward his mother Mrs. Min Ohata, who passed away in August this year at the age of 74. A letter he wrote to her in June, 1940, a few months before he was killed during maneuvers, which is now preserved at the Naval Academy as teaching material, shows how much he cared for the well-being of his mother.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Haruko Ohata, 36, two daughters, 11-year old Tomoko and 10-year old Chigusa, and four brothers. Ichiemon Ohata, the eldest brother, when interviewed at his home in the native village of the late Captain Ohata, said that as the latter's tomb had been erected at Shonenji in Fukui city he wished to hold memorial rites for the dead there shortly.

The widow said that she had not yet been officially noted of the honor done her late husband but was deeply moved by the Imperial Benevolence. Her only regret, she stated, which he shared with other members of the crew of Submarine No. 67, was that he had not been killed in actual warfare. The rearing of the two children left by the late Captain would be her sacred duty as well as joy, she said.

Died in Submarine

Lieutenant-Commander Tsuneo Imai, who was honored by an Imperial money grant, lost his life while serving in the submarine I-67 which was lost during maneuvers off Tokyo Bay. The Lieutenant-Commander was torpedo officer of the ill-fated submarine. He is survived by his father, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Sakichi Imai, 58, his mother Kiyo, 53, both living at home in Sasebo and by a brother now serving at the front somewhere.

Interviewed by a Domei representative, the Lieutenant-Commander's father said, "I am overcome with emotion in learning of the honor granted my son. As a member of the Navy he was already prepared for death but I would have liked to have had him take part in the War of Greater East Asia."

The Lieutenant-Commander was an October 1931 graduate of the Naval Academy. He then served aboard submarines and in the Shanghai Incident served meritoriously as a member of the landing party. In December of 1937 he was appointed First-Lieutenant and after studying further at the Submarine School was made torpedo officer of the submarine I-67 in October 1939. He was posthumously raised to Lieutenant-Commander in September 1940.

Captain Shozaburo Okushima, who was lost together with the submarine I-67 which on August 29, 1940 failed to return after maneuvers held off Tokyo Bay, and who has been honored by an Imperial money grant was a member of the Naval Academy's 44th graduating class and was considered an authority on submarine warfare. He is survived by his widow Fumiko, 46, and by two daughters and a son, all living in Sasebo.

To a Domei reporter, the Captain's widow said, "My husband used to say that his submarine was his home and that he would live his life with his submarine. I am very happy that he was able to share his life with his submarine and I think that he too was satisfied. However, I would have liked to have had him serve in the war now going on to destroy America and Britain."

The Captain graduated from the Naval Academy in October, 1905 and later went through the Submarine School. In October 1935 he became commander and in September 1940, was posthumously promoted to captain.

London Zoo Inmates Getting Less to Eat; Many Being Adopted

Great Britain is now facing such an acute food shortage that not only are the population feeling the dearth but also animals and birds in zoos throughout the country are no longer being fed properly. As a result, animal lovers have been asked to take over these animals, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. Many have come forth asking to take over birds while others out of curiosity have expressed their willingness to adopt animals such as the lion, tiger, antelope and buffalo as their pets. It is said that through this measure 3,000 pounds of food will be saved by London.

Burma Facilities Expanded

Domei

RANGOON, November 25.—Telegraph service to Japan, Hongkong, Manchoukuo and China, today became available to six more Burmese cities, including Prome, Pegu, Moulmein, Motsi, Budwin and Taunggyi. This service was hitherto available at Rangoon, Tougoo and Mandalay.

NOMURA REFUTES U.S. PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 1)

by saying that Japan made a surprise attack. In short, the enemy was off its guard.

Q. How was the United States surprised at the report of the Pearl Harbor debacle and how did that country recover from it?

A. The Americans attributed the success of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, the naval battle off Malaya and the battle in the Philippines to the great strength of the Japanese air force. At first, they slighted the strength of the Japanese air force but later realized its great strength.

Q. At the outset of the war the United States was completely beaten, but judging from its experience, the United States must have changed its emphasis on military strength and military weapons, etc. How is your view on it?

A. It is worthy of note that seeing the great strength of the aviation of Japan and the glorious military successes of Japan, they began thinking of expanding its own aviation power. Also in view of the great activities of German submarines along the American coast, which have been sending many American merchant vessels to the bottom, the Americans have begun attaching importance to submarines. There is a clear evidence of the intention of the American Government to make full use of air power and submarines in the War of Greater East Asia. This evidence is found in the later policy of the American Government and the proceedings of Congress. The enemy is putting its energy on these two points. We should never be off our guard.

Enemy Should Not Be Slighted

Q. The American people seem firmly determined. How is the determination of our people? What was your first impression upon your return to Japan?

A. My first impression was that the Japanese people were taking things a bit too easy. In other words, the people were off their guard. Candidly speaking, I must say that both officials of the Government and private citizens should make more efforts for war victory. They must do their best for that purpose. Looking back at our history we become assured of ultimate victory. What we should guard against is the possibility of our dreaming an easy victory. We should be on our guard against spiritual relaxation. We should not make light of the enemy but should not fear it. At any rate, we must boost our morale. At the same time it is taboo to be off our guard. The defeatist spirit is that of the traitor. We should never be afraid of Britain and the United States. The enemy is powerful, to be sure, but we are more powerful.

U.S. Starts War

Q. Now the United States has to take the consequences of its submission of the ultimatum to Japan. But it seems that there were domestic circumstances for its mistake. Hadn't the United States itself a sore point which necessitated the submission of such a strong ultimatum so abruptly without the knowledge of the people?

Ambassador Kurusu's answer—I think it is clear even from the announcement of development of the Japanese-American negotiations as released by the United States following the outbreak of the War. David Lawrence, commentator, said: "It's very natural of Japan to rise receiving such a strong ultimatum." Receiving such a difficult demand as is absolutely unacceptable even to the Americans themselves, the Japanese side repeatedly sought a reconsideration of the part of the United States. And yet the American side wouldn't consent. It is very natural for Japan to have risen.

Q. Wasn't this also borne out in the investigation party's report concerning damages suffered in Pearl Harbor?

A. Yes, it was. The Robert report says: "The Army and Navy authorities issued a sort of warning declaring that preparations had to be made to provide against a rupture in diplomatic relations because the ultimatum was submitted on November 26 and the Japanese-American negotiations considered absolutely hopeless."

In its ultimatum submitted on November 26, the American side, in order words, demanded Japan to gain nothing for its valuable sacrifices paid in the China Affair as well as the Manchuria Incident. Isn't it too natural for the Japanese to have rejected America's demand which was considered unreasonable even to an American. Mr. Nomura's patient efforts totally ended in smoke.

The United States has been too selfish. It refused to be a member of the League of Nations, which it itself advocated. America caused the League to be dissolved, thereby impeding the efforts for the construction of world peace. Not only this, it fanned an atmosphere for the outbreak of the War by denouncing Britain for its compromise in the Munich conference. Not only in Europe, but in Asia the United States obstructed Japan's efforts for advancing into the Continent in all conceivable ways. The War of Greater East Asia is intended to force the United States to discontinue its selfish acts. It is nothing but America's too egoistic demand that is responsible for the outbreak of the War. Bear it in your minds that it is the United States who forced war on Japan.

ECONOMIC MEETING OPENS HERE TODAY

500 Delegates From Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang Attend Roundtable

More than 500 delegates from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang will meet today to attend the three-day Fourth East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi.

Today's session will be opened with an address by Mr. Masatsune Ogura, former Minister of Finance and Chairman of the conference, which will be followed by an address by Premier Hideki Tojo.

The morning session will be devoted to two lectures by Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, and Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who will make detailed reports on the war situation and relevant international political circumstances.

At noon, the attending members will be invited to a luncheon given by five Cabinet Ministers at the Greater East Asia Hall.

In the afternoon, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, will speak on the "Economic Construction of Greater East Asia," and Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, will speak on the fundamental ideals of the Greater East Asia economic structure.

The lectures by the two Ministers will be followed by comprehensive reports on economic construction activities in China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang by delegates from those countries, including Yuan Chen-fuo, Minister of Finance and Commerce of Manchoukuo.

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BRILLIANT PROGRESS SEEN IN PHILIPPINES

Filipinos Realize Past Errors; Peace and Order Restored Satisfactorily

Despite the short period since the fall of Corregidor, rapid strides are being made in the restoration of peace and order and one is hardly aware that an epochal battle is raging in the Pacific.

Since the beginning of Japan's Military Administration of the Philippines, restoration of peace and order has been progressing in an extremely satisfactory way. It was January 2, that the Imperial Forces entered Manila, and already on January 23, administrative organs by Filipinos were set to take care of internal rule.

When Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces, in the Philippine Islands, clarified the true Japanese intention in an announcement issued on August 3, the Filipinos, particularly the so-called intellectual class, were deeply impressed and openly manifested their determination to work; hand in hand with Japan in constructing a common prosperity sphere.

Realize Past Folly

Every indication points to a conclusion that the Filipinos have realized the folly of dancing to the American music, and realized that their primary duty is to reorganize the economic structure of the Philippines.

Of late, it is not unusual to see the Filipinos jotting down notes as they stop Japanese pedestrians in their enthusiasm to learn the language. Many shop employes are doing their utmost to serve the Japanese customers in broken Japanese. There is much good in the Filipinos and what needs to be reformed is their Western ways of thinking and their fundamental spirit.

The resuscitation of the Philippines must needs be based on the stabilization of its agricultural industry. True to this spirit, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines has spared no efforts for the popularization of model farming according to the Japanese fashion so as to substantiate farm products throughout the islands.

The Philippines before the war was solely dependent on export for its economic structure, but now that its connection with the United States has been completely severed, there is no alternative but to strive for an economic independence. Endowed with fertile soil and a vast strength of rich unexploited land, self-sufficiency is naturally possible.

The farms under the management of the Japanese Military Administration were formerly owned by a local plutocrat. Covering over 5,000 acres, these farms are now taken care of by 770 families comprising about 4,000 Filipinos of the local farming community. In August this year, Taiwan rice was planted over an area of 800 acres. It is contemplated by the Japanese authorities to realize bi-annual rice harvests according to a three-year rice plan for the Philippines.

Work With Zeal

Native tenant-farmers work in the wet fields newly cultivated in this district. Now the fields have been transformed into a vast stretch of green rice plants. Native farmers, men, women and children can be seen everywhere, working with zeal.

Formerly the crops from tenanted farms were equally divided between their owners and the tenant farmers. Subsequently, however, the ratio of dividends were so revised that tenant farmers are now allowed to claim 60 per cent or more of the harvests from their tenanted farms. No wonder, therefore, that the Filipino farmers have been so much incited by prospects of better rewards that they work in dead earnest these days.

Moreover, they are not only rejoicing over the smooth deliveries of their farm products through the agency of a sales guild but are delighted with the facilities for obtaining their daily necessities through the agency of a purchasing guild. The Japanese authorities are prepared to build schools, churches and hospitals so as to create Elysian fields for the farming community in the Philippines.

There are various problems in the ruling of the Philippine Islands. The problem of the mixed-blood population is great, as is the religious problem centered around the Roman Catholics. But the most urgent problem at the present time is the idea of Americanism which has manifested its evil throughout the islands. The Filipinos have been taught that Americanism is the highest culture and they have looked to America for all imports, material and spiritual.

Tagalog Made Official

Concerning cultural construction, it is necessary to begin from the basic foundations. In the past, there have been motion pictures but no drama, jazz but no classic music, and primary education instituted by America tried hard not to teach anything in the textbooks about Japan. If there was anything in the textbooks about Japan, it always showed Japan in a bad light. It is necessary to rebuild the Philippines as an Asiatic nation from its foundations. Already Japanese and Tagalog have been made the official languages, and it is gratifying to know that the desire to learn Japanese is strong; there are Japanese lessons in the newspapers, and Japanese is being taught even by songs. During its domination over the Islands, America concentrated on elementary education such as being given in the United States. Consequently, the majority of the citizens are completely Americanized and speak the English language. The imperative task therefore, is to drive out this deep-rooted Americanism and implant the traditional Japanese spirit among them.

At a time as the present when the government of the Philippines is progressing by the day, what sort of attitude should the Japanese take? There are 30,000 Japanese in the Philippine Islands, and the Army owes them much for their excellent cooperation in the development of the campaign in the Philippines. Those who go to the Philippines in the future must have a firm recognition of this necessity if they are to conform with the new conditions made by Japan. It is necessary for each individual Japanese to fully realize this and merit the love and respect of the Filipinos, not stopping at mere occupation by virtue of strength. It is necessary at this time, in which Japan is in the midst of an economic transformation and has little to offer the islanders, to show a sincere attitude by making clear concrete plans and policies and cause the islanders to have hope for the future.

Every Japanese should hold the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, Universal Concord, and work to lay the foundations for the betterment of economy for the native inhabitants.

Peace and Contentment in the Philippines

Everywhere in the Philippines are seen signs of the Filipinos now leading happier lives, inspired by the change that has taken place since the ousting of the oppressive American influence by the Imperial Japanese Forces—an opportunity to contribute to the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia. These photos taken in Bolinao, Luzon Island, show at the left, members of a family busy hulling rice by pounding (the rice harvest there has been bountiful), and at the right, two charming Filipino lassies with jugs of drinking water on their heads.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

WOMEN'S RELIGIOUS BODY FOR EAST ASIA SET UP

Newly Created Council Includes Shinto, Buddhist, Mohammedan Groups

With the object of effecting closer liaison among women's religious organizations in the Greater East Asia bloc and thus, to contribute toward the construction of a common prosperity sphere, the establishment of the East Asia Women's Religious Council was decided Wednesday at a meeting of representatives of Shinto, Buddhist, Christian and Mohammedan groups. The meeting was held at Matsumotoro in Hibiya.

The new council will be supported by the Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the East Asia Religious Federation. For the time being the office will be located within the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The meeting was attended by two representatives of Shinto group, ten Buddhists, five of Christians and two Mohammedans.

Ryutaro Nagai, chief of the Asia Development Bureau of the rule-aid body, Takatsugu Mitsui, director-general of the East Asia Religious Federation and many others were also present.

Neighborhood Associations to Send Albums To Men on Front on First War Anniversary

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, 120,000 neighborhood associations in the capital, at the instance of the Home Front Service Association, will send comfort albums to the soldiers on the front line, according to Domei.

The first page of the album will bear the seal of each neighborhood association's guardian shrine, which representatives of the association will obtain on the morning of the anniversary when they worship before the shrine.

Under the seal, the members of the association will write their names.

On another page of the album, the conditions of the neighborhood association will be described in the form of a chart. This will be followed by a page on which the soldier receiving the album is requested to put down his memoranda.

Still another page is called seasonal flowers page on which pressed flowers prepared by children will be placed. This will be followed by a page which is to contain a collection of autographs by the recipient soldier and his friends on the warfront.

There also will be a page entitled Children's Exhibition, on which, children of the neighborhood association will either have their drawings or manuscript displayed or write brief letters to the soldier. The last page of the album will bear the latest photograph of the members of the family to which the recipient soldier belongs.

According to the present arrangements, all the albums to be thus sent to the front line by the neighborhood associations in the capital will be mailed on December 8.

BOISSON JOINS DARLAN TO BECOME A TRAITOR

Allied Propaganda Machine Going on Full Blast About Puppet Regime

Declaring that an Ottawa radio station has intercepted a Dakar message revealing that Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa, and the commander-in-chief of the French garrison at Dakar, had pledged allegiance to the Anglo-American puppet regime of Darlan, the Allied propaganda machine has turned on its power full blast in its desperate clutch for Dakar, according to a November 23 Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The Allied propaganda machine also stated that Darlan, in an assertedly personal message from Algiers, announced that Boisson and the commander-in-chief of the French forces in Dakar had vowed to line themselves with Darlan. Observers in Lisbon point out that these Allied declarations reveal their desperate desires in taking over the 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu and the other 32 vessels now in Dakar.

TO FETE WAR EXPLOIT

Veterans of Russo-Japanese Conflict To Meet Today

Today being the day on which the Dairen death-bond or "Shiro-dasuki" Company of brave soldiers undertook the daring work of blockading the port of Dairen during the Russo-Japanese War, the living members of the famous Dairen "Shiro-dasuki" Company and surviving family members are meeting to hold a commemoration ceremony at the Shiro-dasuki Commemoration Park in Shibuya which they opened in September of 1940 to commemorate the daring expedition during the Russo-Japanese War. The head of the society, Hiroshi Yasutachi, and 54 other living members of the company and 70 members of concerned families are included.

MINERAL SURVEY PLANNED

Negotiating for Creation of Institutes in Shonan

The Overseas Miners' Association in Tokyo is negotiating with the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions for the opening of mineral research institutes in Shonan and other leading places in the occupied areas, it was disclosed today.

The proposed institutes, it is said, will cooperate with the Japanese military authorities in the Southern Regions in developing mineral resources in those areas by assaying speedily mineral ores obtained from mines in the south.

SHIGEMITSU LEAVES TOKYO

Will Stop at Ujiyamada on Way Back

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to China, who has been here to confer with the Government on Japan's policy toward China following the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was scheduled to leave Tokyo for Nanking Wednesday night, reports Domei.

The Ambassador will stop at Ujiyamada en route to Nanking to worship at the Ise Grand Shrines, it is understood.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF WAR UNDER SEAS

Nothing Pleases Men Aboard Japanese Subs More Than A Stiff Battle

(Continued From Yesterday)

"It looks like a cruiser," he shouted close to my ear, for the noise in the machine room was so clamorous that an ordinary voice would not suffice. As I found out in the steering room, they had spotted a mast and smoke on the horizon. They guessed it to be a cruiser, only it had to be proven first. Moreover, there appeared to be more than one or two enemy ships. It must be either a movement of a squadron of considerable size or a convoy of transports. Our boat chased after them at full speed.

The noise from the engine room suddenly became louder. We had been after them many hours. When I got up to the conning tower and asked the captain of his version, I was told that it looked like a fleet of transports convoyed by some cruisers and destroyers. The enemy evidently feared our menace and adopted this convoy method of dropping the unguarded voyage as has been the case heretofore.

Waiting for Enemy

We had always longed to encounter enemy warships as it was the tradition with our undersea craft.

"We'll have a real chance to hear the noise of depth charges tonight," thus saying, all hands tightly wound their heads with the traditional white bands. We still proceeded undersea though it was the night when we were fully prepared to assault the enemy warships. The captain too was more attentive to his periscope than ever before. Truly this is going to be a decisive battle, thus thinking to myself. I sat down on the couch in the officers' mess room.

Closely following the order of "be ready with torpedo attack," the closing of the water-tight doors and the caring of the manometer and battery compartment were promptly attended to. Each time the job was done it was directly reported to the steering room through the speaking tube. These preparations were necessary of course against the enemy depth-bombs. Now we were closing in on the enemy.

"Pass under the keel" was the order heard at this juncture. Fearlessly we were passing clear under the bottom of the enemy warship in order to come out close to the transports.

"Shoot" came the crucial order.

"Here goes," followed by the sliding noise of the outgoing torpedo.

Then the tension in waiting for the result was felt noticeably oppressive today. I felt quite parched in my throat. My eyes were glued on the seconds of the watch—many more seconds passed—I felt it was taking more time than on other occasions.

"Whack" came the sound of a sure hit at that instant.

"Made it!" was my pent-up cry, smiling at the chief surgeon's face. But there was no clapping of hands, nor shouting of banzai today. For we did not want our position detected through the enemy's audiphone.

"Torpedo hit the mark. Guard against depth charges" came the tart announcement, and the boat immediately began to submerge to avoid the enemy attack.

"Bang," like the noise of cannonading at a distance was heard, indicating the commencement of the depth charge attack by the enemy destroyer. Another one came on about five minutes later.

The noise was coming nearer. Our boat had gone down many meters. As no one raised a voice, the silence was fearfully oppressive, so tense indeed that one could hear his own breathing.

"Bang"—this was a big fellow. The boat felt a direct shock, as if shaken by a landslide.

"Come what may," I said, "the next one must be still bigger."

Will to Remain

My thirst persisted. Casually I thought of my will and that I did a good thing by having written it. I recalled what the chief surgeon of the other ship said before I had started on this trip. Even if the next one had gotten me, I wasn't worried for my will would remain. Nothing would be regrettable should I be buried right at this minute in this sea bottom.

When I left home I had determined to die at any time. Therefore I did not mind death. Only I wanted to die like a man; this was my sole thought. A fellow like me who had no military training might get confused at the decisive moment, which was my only fear. Then I would be ashamed as a Japanese and would have no words for atonement with other members of the press corps. To die serenely befitting a man was my only concern. And to die this way would not be regretful, so thinking, I put strength in my lower abdomen to wait for the next explosion in a death-like silence.

"Bang!"—the next one was quite close, I felt as though I was whacked on the head. It was a terrific shock, as the hard-hitting ripples were incessantly rushing against the boat. The chief surgeon and I smiled at each other, twitching our lips, as if to say that the last moment had come. We were waiting for the next one.

Thus we kept submerged for 17 hours, deftly overcoming the continuous attack. Although it was a long submersion, we were finally rewarded and breathed fresh sweet air once again. Later on when the captain asked me, "how was it?" I replied, "it was by no means a pleasant noise." He laughed heartily and said: "I would say that it was all refreshing. When you become accustomed to this life, unless that noise is heard you wouldn't feel like you were in the battle. Even in your case if you went through the experience two or three times you would feel at home. That noise was only possible to be heard in a submarine."

In recalling the instances where our undersea boats waged attack on the enemy warships one should not wonder that these little crafts were the ones that had graduated from the thick of such attacks of depth charges.

As for me, who had experienced such attack but once, I kept on thinking of my death, and I really felt ashamed.

On the following day a new notice was put on the bulletin board in the steering room, which read:

"Our operations have already reached a halfway mark. The men's morale is perfect, and so is the condition of the boat. As in the saying 90 miles is considered to be a halfway on a course of 100 miles, so let us once more buckle up! For the next enemy let us all brace up our head-bands!"

The morale of the men who had gone through such attacks was all the more noticeably raised. I went into the sailors quarters, and there I found a group of four or five fellows talking loquaciously. Having spotted me, First Class Petty Officer T showed me a paper scribbled in pencil, claimed to be a creation by First Class Seaman K, which ran as follows:

The bell rings ding-dong, ding-dong;
All ready, so is fit torpedo;
Nothing to be afraid of depth charge,
Next one we get will be a destroyer.

This was given me for correction to be sung in the tune of the old Hakutozan. Singing this tune late into the night, we headed further toward the south, still looking for fresh preys.

(The End)

Samedi prochain 28. Nov. 1942 sera celebre a Hanoi (Indochine francaise) le mariage de Mademoiselle Jeanne Gallois, fille du Consul General de France a Yokohama et de Madame E. Gallois avec M. Henri Lamarque, Administrateur des Services civils de l'Indochine.

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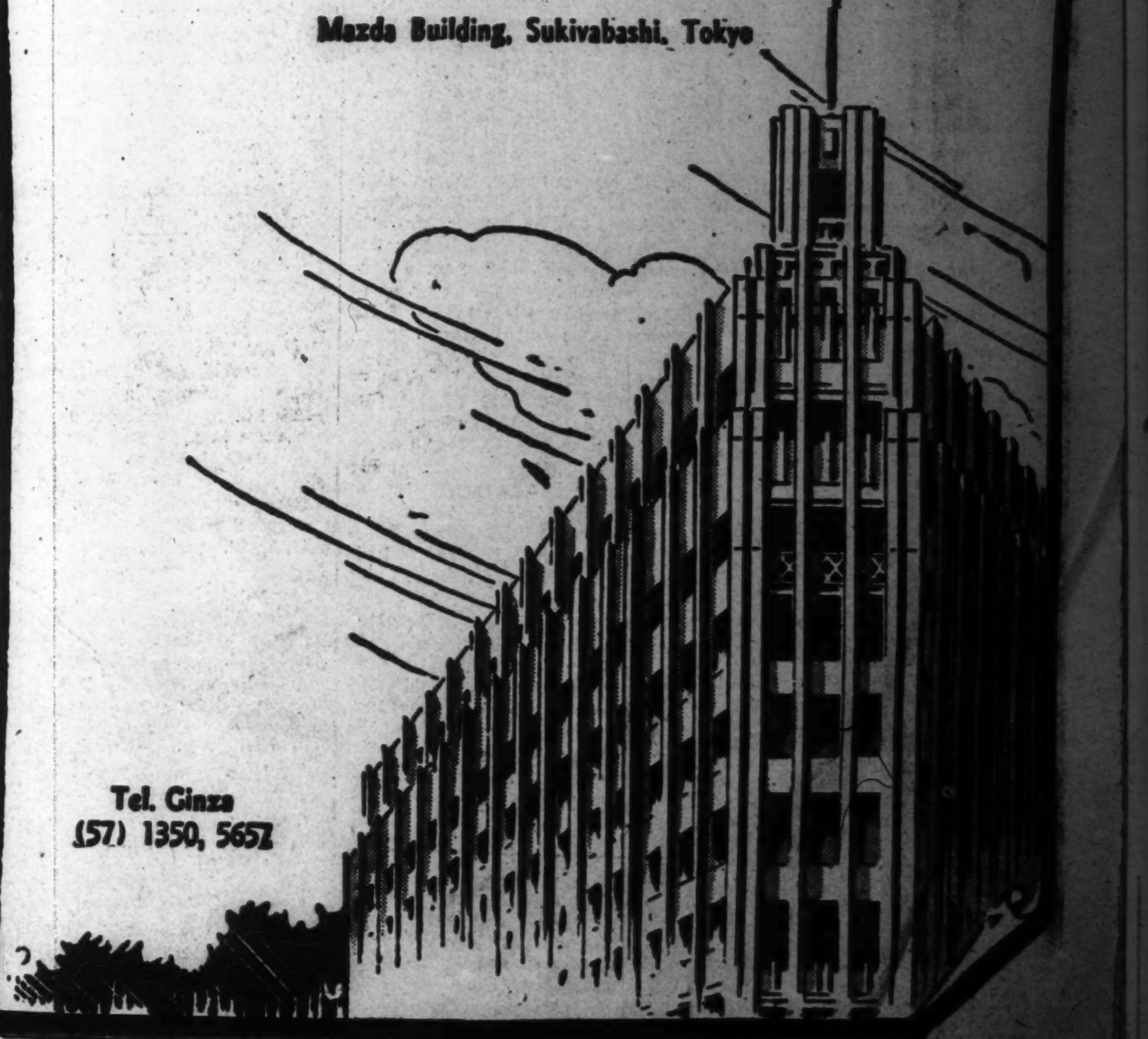

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TONARIGUMI CHIEFS TO SEE WAR MOVIE

New Picture Features Battles Of Hawaii and Malay Coast; Filmed by Toho

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the motion picture, "Battles of Hawaii and the Malay Coast," filmed by the Toho Movie Studios with the backing of the Navy Ministry will be shown to all of the city's neighborhood association leaders from noon of November 28 at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The meeting will be opened with an address by Noboru Tanikawa, head of the city's Department of People's Wartime Life, after which a speech by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section is to follow. The motion picture will then be shown.

After the three weeks' public showing beginning from December 3, the picture will be shown to the city's 460,000 school students above the fourth year in the national schools.

Concert Calendar

The third vocal solos and duets evening by the Gyoseikai Society, Friday, November 27, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. Musicians include Noriko Toda, Reiko Chiba, sopranos, Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, Nobuko Ohtani, Kiyoko Ohtani, sopranos. Piano accompaniment by Sanaeko Mitsutani and A. Funabashi.

Goethe's "Faust," Part I: translated into Japanese and produced by Toyokichi Hata, with new incidental music by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, from Friday, November 27 to 29, inclusive, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 6 p.m., at the Imperial Theater.

Opera performance by the Fujiwara Opera Company: Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin" in three acts, the schedule prolonged to Saturday and Sunday, November 28 and 29, at 6 p.m. (matinee at 1 p.m.—Nov. 29 only), at the Kabukiza Theater. Accompaniment by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

A light music concert, featuring Ichiro Fujiyama, Noriko Awaya, Fukuo Tanaka, Hajime Nagauchi, Hamako Watanabe, Katsuhiko Haida, Akira Iwai, Kaoru Tachibana, Saturday and Sunday, November 28 and 29, matinee at 12:30 p.m. and soiree at 7:30 p.m., at the Yurakuza Theater.

The 50th concert of the Keio University Mandolin Club, Sunday, November 29, at 1:30 p.m., at the Keio University auditorium, Mita. The program includes "Schubert Album," arranged and conducted by Tadashi Hattori. Miss Haruko Miyashita, soprano, will be the soloist.

Concert with Japanese songs and music composed by Akira Chichibu, Monday, November 30, at 6 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. Orchestra conducted by Yoshiaki Ohmura. Soloists include Kiyoko Harashima and Misae Enomoto. Japanese dance by Machiko Ashita and Goro Kawakami.

Third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Monday, November 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. With the assistance of Miss Toyoko Tohmi, the artist will offer the following program: Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Mozart's Sonata in A major, Rachmaninoff's Suite No. 2 for two pianos, and Four Preludes and Mussorgsky's Tableaux d'une Exposition.

Third concert of Chamber Music featuring the Matsumoto String Quartet, sponsored by the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company, Monday, November 30, at 6 p.m., at the Denki Club auditorium, Hibiya. Program will be Schumann's Quartet in A major.

Special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Tuesday, December 1, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist will be Miss Kazuko Kusama at the piano.

Violin recital by Miss Izumi Kondo, accompanied by Etsuko Hayashi at the piano, Tuesday, December 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Violin recital by Koji Toyoda (violinistic boy prodigy); Thursday, December 15, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

French Sonata Evening by Setsuko Otaka, piano and Takashi Kurata, cello, with Sonata pieces by Saint-Saens, Faure and Debussy, Thursday, December 3, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan.

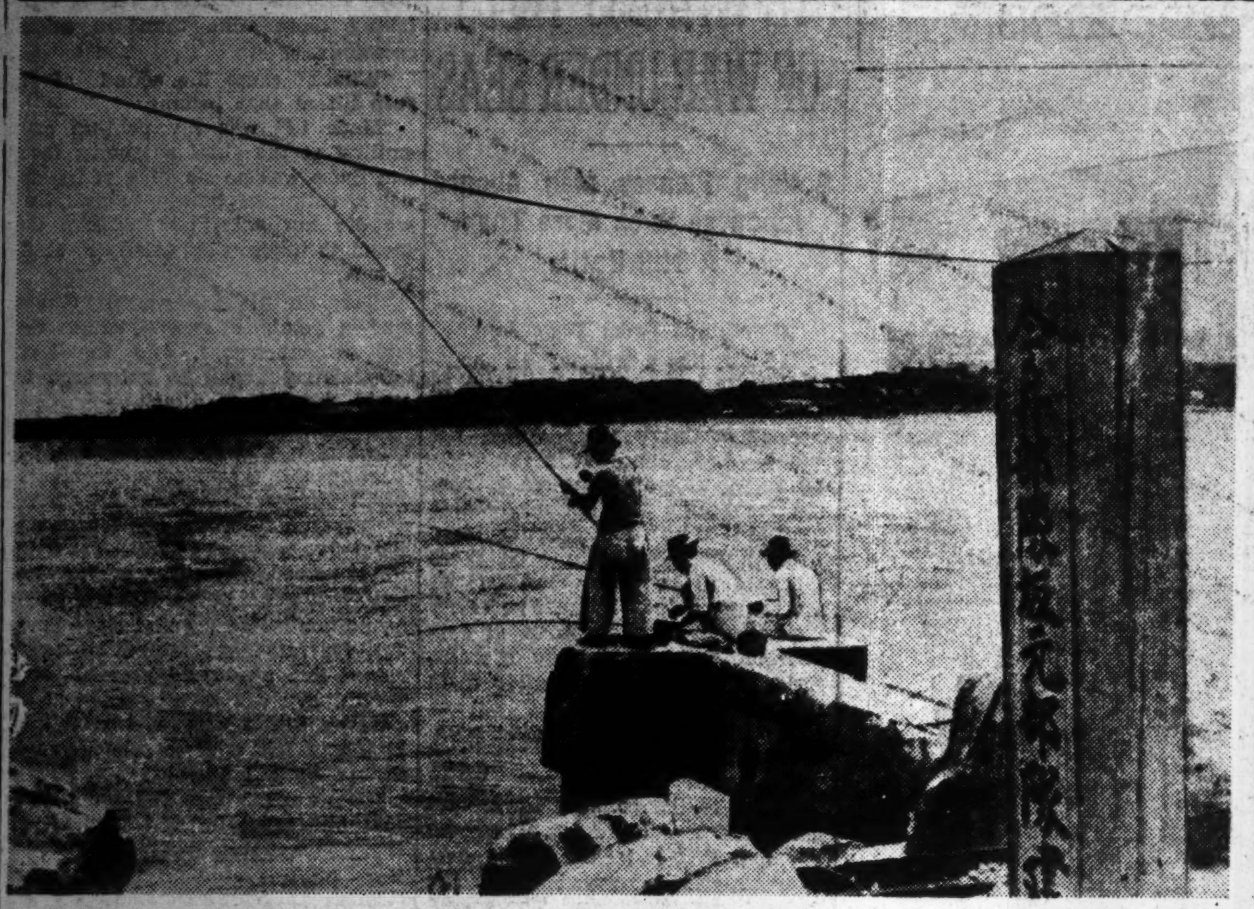
Violin recital by Miss Ayako Yamamoto (the first prize winner of the Music Concours sponsored by the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, 1940), accompanied by Ruriko Tominaga, at the piano, Thursday, December 3, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Dance Recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobuyoshi Tsuda, Thursday, December 3, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Piano accompaniment by Susumu Semba and lighting effect by Kunio Matsuzaki.

"The Messiah," oratorio by Handel, [illegible] the baton of Professor Eisaburo [illegible], Sunday, December 6, at 3 p.m., at the Gothic Cathedral of the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Nishi-Ogikubo. Soloists include Chieko Okura, Toyoko Tsuda, [illegible] Tada, sopranos, Kiyoko Tozaka, alto, Ryozo Washizaki, tenor, Tadashi [illegible], bass and Kiyoshi Takagi, bass. Chorus by the church choir. Pipe organ accompaniment by Miss Umeko Kioka.

Third musical masterworks appreciation concert, sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, with program of three Beethoven Sonatas rendered by Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano, Wednesday, December 16 at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Sonata in C major (Waldstein), Sonata in C sharp minor (Moonlight Sonata) and Sonata in F Minor (Appassionata).

Where Once the Battle Raged . . . I



The Johore waterway. . . . How much it reminds one of the glorious campaign of the Imperial Forces in their successful sweep down through the whole length of the Malay Peninsula! Looking at the picture above, with three men lazily fishing, a splendid peacetime diversion, one would not imagine that here once a furious battle raged between the Japanese Forces and the British troops. Yet through jungles, swamps and rivers sped the Japanese fighters day and night never letting the enemy a moment's rest to come across these same waters. . . . their destination, the reduction of Singapore in the fastest possible time. Singapore, the bastion symbolic of the British aggression in East Asia, was just across these waters. SINGAPORE SURRENDERS! In hushed tones did the enemy speak of it. But in Japan, the 100,000,000 Japanese who had been waiting and confidentially expecting this event with pent-up breaths watching closely the Malay Campaign shouted to the world the humiliation of Singapore. All is quiet and orderly here, but the strong currents of the Johore waterway bear silent witness to the sanguinary battle that is now a memorable chapter in the long history of the Japanese Empire.

CHOSEN'S PROGRESS TO BE FILMED SOON

Will Be Completed Next Spring In Various Languages of Southern Regions

Brilliant developments made in political, economic, industrial and educational fields of Chosen will be filmed on a large-scale under the supervision of the Information Section of the Government-General of Chosen in order to introduce the modern features of Chosen in Manchoukuo, China and various other countries in the Southern Regions. The picture, which will be completed early next spring, will be produced in several versions, such as in Chinese, Tagalog and Malay languages, besides in Japanese.

"The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malaya", one of the newest productions by Toho studios, has been selected as the classroom use picture by the Education Ministry. The same Ministry also has approved the six cultural features, including "To Construct Ships," "Health is Country's Treasure," and "Fighting Power."

Out of the photoplays released in the past one year, ending October, the best one will be selected by a committee, consisting of Kan Kikuchi, Murao Nakamura, Nyozekan Hasegawa, Kunio Kishida, Shusei Tokuda and several other writers. Either "I Have Father," a Shochiku film, or "Mother and Children," another Shochiku picture, is likely to be the first place winner of the ¥3,000-prize to be offered by the Japan Motion Picture Association.

A special program of motion picture has been arranged by the Toho and the Motion Picture Distribution Company, taking advantage of the completion of a war dramatic feature called "The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," the picture, which was endorsed by the Education Ministry recently. The program, in which this picture will be shown together with the latest newsreels, will be presented at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda at 1 p.m. Friday when the wounded soldiers will be invited, besides the officials of the various Government offices.

The important cast in "Kaisen no Zenya" (On the Eve of the Outbreak of the War), a wartime picture, has been decided by the Ofuna studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company. The principal figures will be Ken Uehara, Akira Takakura, Hideo Fujino, Shinyo Nara, Toshiro Konoye, Hidero Takeda and Kenji Oyama, who will play the roles of the Imperial Army and Navy officers. Miss Mitsuko Mito and Miss Kinuyo Tanaka will take the feminine leads. The picture will be one of the Shochiku's ambitious productions to be released on the local screen during the New Year holidays. Under the direction of Kozaburo Yoshimura, the shooting of the picture was started recently.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The year-end stage activities here will be enlivened by the special performance of the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka which will appear at the Shimbashi Embujo for 27 days from December 1. Five different programs will be given, of which the first bill consists of five classical plays such as "Hiragana Seisuki" (The Loyalty of Matsuyemon), and "Tsubosaka Reikenki" (Blindman's Miracle).

Opening December 1 at the Meijiza is a new bill, containing three plays, all of which will be staged by actors and actresses of the Gekidan Shimpa troupe. The main attraction will be "Shin Nihonbashi" (a melodrama of the Meiji Era) by Tamotsu Takata.

"Faust" in a Japanese version will be staged at the Teikoku Gekijo, starting November 27. All members of the Toho Dramatic Research Society will play with Saburo Kanda, Akitake Kawano, Ryosuke Nakaye and Keiko Sonoi in the stellar cast.

Headed by Miss Yaeko Mizutani, an all star cast of the Geijutsuza modern school troupe will collaborate with members of the Inouye theatrical troupe at the Yurakuza, commencing December 2. Hideo Fujimura who made his name in his long stage career with the Shimpa school will be the guest player. Consisting of three plays, the program will be featured by "Minami no Kaze" (The Southern Wind), a new drama adapted by Osuke Agi from an original story of Bunroku Shishi.

In commemoration of the late Hakushu Kitahara, noted poet, who died recently, a special program was arranged entitled "Hakushu no Uta" (A Collection of Poems of the Late Hakushu), which will be presented at the Nippon Gekijo in the 119th performance of the Nichigeki Stage Show, opening today.

The Shinkokugeki theatrical group will play at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, starting December 2. The program consists of two plays. They are "Fuun Nijunen" (20 Years of Upheaval), and "Tsukigata Hampeita" (Hampeita, a Swordsman), which has not been seen on the Tokyo stage in the past ten years.

The Taiheiyo Gekidan under the direction of Hirotaka Nakamura will make the first Tokyo performance at the Sangyo Kaikan on December 13.

Headed by Sadao Maruyama and Musei Tokugawa, the Gekidan Kurakuza will take over the Shinjuku Daigekijo next month. Okada's latest work entitled "Yushi Ai" (Fraternity) will open the program. The additional features are "Genkan Buro" (A Bathroom), and "Mishiranu Hito" (A Stranger).

"Fusha" (Windmill), a new comedy by Bunpuku Morinji, will be the main attraction of the December bill of the Shochiku Kateigeki, which will make a stand at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. In addition, three other plays will be staged.

LANGUAGE QUESTION FOR SOUTH STRESSED

Simplification of Japanese Tongue Discussed by Professor Matsumoto

Along with the reconstruction in political and economic fields of the Southern Regions, the advancement of cultural relations should also be undertaken, according to Junichiro Matsumoto, professor of the Tokyo Higher Normal School.

To further cultural ties within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere much emphasis has been placed on the simplification of the Japanese language. Mr. Matsumoto continues:

"Through this simplification, educational, religious, and recreational policies can be gradually introduced. Very often the tendency has been to act promptly without careful research and planning. However, cultural progress cannot be made without any concrete plan.

"The advancement of culture should be made along spiritual and intellectual fields to create a firm understanding among the various groups within the sphere. Great consideration must be given to these racial groups and a helping hand must be extended to them whenever necessary."

ST. JOSEPH'S LOSES TO Y.C.A.C. IN SOCCER

The St. Joseph's College soccer eleven met their first reverse of the season on Monday morning at the Y.C. and A.C. field in Negishi, when the Club eleven outscored them by the score of 5 goals o 3. The local collegians proved no match for the Clubsters and had it not been for the faulty shooting on the part of the winners the score would have easily reached double figures.

The home team had the advantage in weight and experience and the play in midfield was also vastly superior, but extremely poor shooting nullified most of their scoring chances. After ten minutes of play which saw the Club players missing a number of set-up shots, Gordes opened the scoring with a shot from close quarters. The home defense proved too much for the College boys and with the exception of a few spasmodic raids, Harriss in the Yokohama goal was rarely tested. Another goal by Planas in the closing stages of the half found the Y.C. and A.C. leading by 2 goals to 0 at the interval.

After the interval play was much closer and the visitors took advantage of a number of lapses on the part of the Club's defense with the result that they scored three goals. The winners also improved in their shooting and goals by Bielous and Speringer gave them a 5 to 3 lead which they maintained until the end of the game.

The teams were:

St. Joseph's College: Alchurin, Tishikin, Shumski, Miyagawa, Kranz (Captain), Sikos, Souza, Petroff, Shapiro and Lurner.

Y.C. and A.C.: Harriss, Schoene, Bielous, Eymard, Planas, Da Silva, Speringer, Gordes, J. Planas, Agajan.

Referee: P. Fehlen.

RIKKYO ELEVEN WINS OVER HOSEI BY 19-13

Keio Scores Fourth Consecutive Triumph, Defeating Nichidai, 14 to 0

A brilliant passing attack with fullback Terai tossing strikes enabled Rikkyo University to run wild in the second half on Wednesday, nullifying two earlier Hosei touchdowns and reviving the badly disorganized Rikkyo eleven for a 19 to 13 Kanto Gaikyu League football victory. In the opener of the double-header, Keio University scored its fourth consecutive triumph, defeating Nichidai, 14 to 0.

The games were played before a chilly wind that swept across the gridiron but the sprightly attack of the Rikkyo team brought the cheers from the faithful football followers. Earlier the crowd watched Keio methodically pound Nichidai into submission.

Hosei Active at Start

Hosei had things their own away in the first half. Rikkyo, almost unrecognizable as the team which held with mighty Meiji, showed virtually nothing and from the start it was bewildered by Hosei's reverses and sharply thrown passes. And in eight minutes of the half, Hosei rang up a touchdown with Ohno splitting center and Yonemura passing to Yamazaki for the extra point.

Hosei added another touchdown near the end of the half, driving 38 yards for the score with Yonemura punching across over center from three yards out.

Just as Rikkyo appeared a badly beaten team, they struck with lightning speed and the fireworks really began with a minute left in the first half. Terai, fading slowly across the mid-field stripe, arched a 38-yard pass to end Yamanaka and Yamanaka catching the ball on his finger tips rambled all the way for the touchdown. The conversion attempt was stopped.

For the first 15 minutes of the second half, both teams see-sawed but they failed to sustain an attack beyond the 30-yard lines.

The tide swung sharply when Rikkyo taking advantage of the wind on their back started tossing the ball around. Terai uncorked with another pass that brought his team a first down on Hosei's 20-yard stripe. After three running plays which picked up six yards, Terai whipped a short bullet pass to Kurahashi, who taking the ball on the run fought his way over for the touchdown. Terai's attempt to add the extra point was stopped by a determined Hosei line.

Five Minutes to Go

There were less than five minutes to go in the game as Rikkyo kicked-off. Making no headway, Hosei punted out to Rikkyo's 48-yard line and from here Rikkyo went ahead to score their third and winning touchdown.

Terai, pass-crazy now, connected with a short one to Kuwabara, another long toss just missed fire and there were less than two minutes to go. With third and four to go on Hosei's 33, Terai faded back to pass again. He hurled a long one into the Hosei end zone, Kuwabara racing like the wind took the ball deftly over his shoulders and the game was Rikkyo's. Kuwabara added the extra point taking a pass from Yoshida.

Hosei, missed sadly the all around play of their star back Murata, who watched the game from the sideline having suffered an injury last week against Waseda. This was to have been Murata's last collegiate game.

Keio's hopes of an undefeated season rose higher with their convincing victory over a stubborn Nichidai team.

Todo, paced the offense that traveled 40 yards for Keio's first touchdown, going over for the score from the 8-yard line. Todo adding the extra point sweeping around end.

The half ended with neither team making a threat, with Keio showing strong mid-field power but unable to sustain a scoring drive.

In the second half, Keio took the kick-off and marched 80 yards for their second score, with Miyakoshi smashing over tackle from 4 yards out. Fukuyama adding the extra point circling his right end.

On Thursday, Meiji and Waseda will clash from 2 p.m. at the Meiji Shrine stadium in a game which will count heavily in the League standing. Traditional rivals, Meiji enters the game, once-tied while Waseda, a loss in four games.

The line-ups

Rikkyo		Hosei
Kuwabara	LE	Yamazaki
Matsumura	LT	Kurai
Tezuka	LG	Hoshino
Sukeno	C	Kuwabara
Uyeno	RG	Ishida
Fukae	RT	Ohzaki
Yamanaka	RE	Tomiyama
Yoshida	QB	Hasegawa
Kurahashi	LH	Ohno
In	RH	Yokole
Terai	FB	Yonemura

Scores:

Rikkyo	6	13—19
Hosei	13	0—13
Keio	7	7—14
Nichidai	0	0— 0

TECHNICIANS' CONFERENCE UNDER WAY IN CAPITAL

700 Experts Meet to Moot Ways and Means of Elevating Standard

Frank discussions on a number of industrial topics including the elevation of the industrial standard of Japan and adequate distribution of industrial technicians and their reeducation were held Wednesday as more than 700 industrial and technical experts assembled at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi for the first general meeting of the Technical Cooperative Committee of the Scientific Mobilization Council.

After hearing congratulatory messages by Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board and others, the meeting discussed more than 230 subjects pertaining to industrial improvements.

Other topics taken into discussion included the readjustment of various regulations relating to scientific technique and the establishment of smooth connection between industrialists and industrial experts.

Germans Repulse Red Counter-Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

forces, other strong German units which landed at Qabes are sweeping to the northwest, it is said.

Axis Forces Begin Attack

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 23.—The war-opportunity having now matured, the Axis forces have commenced a counter-offensive on the Libyan and Tunisian fronts all at once.

In Libya, Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces have been counter-attacking the British Eighth Army in the El Ageira section since yesterday. Meanwhile, in Tunisia, the Axis forces which advanced west into Tunisia from Libya and Qabes landing tank units clashed with the British first army along the west Tunisian frontier. The battle on these fronts are rapidly increasing in intensity, it is reported.

To Show Martial Arts

Commemorating the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the conscription system in Japan, a demonstration by the various schools of ancient Japanese martial arts will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall on the morning of November 29, under the sponsorship of the Ancient Japanese Military Arts Promotion Association.

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BRISK TONE KEPT UP BY RAW SILK SPOTS

Re-shipments to Interior on Increase—Supply and Demand Position Improving

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, November 25.—The spot raw silk market maintained a brisk tone last week, though it witnessed a slight lull toward the week-end from lack of supply and not from any slackening of the buying disposition, which remained as active as previously. Free trading in export silk was enlivened further as a result of a heavy increase in the demand, contrary to a falling off in the production of cocoons, making the future supply of raw silk possibly scarce.

Scrambling brought up the prices daily, and at the week-end, white 13/15 deniers, grade D sold at ¥1,590, yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D at ¥1,530, and white 20/22 deniers, grade D at ¥1,535, being ¥100 to ¥130 above the official prices for the same grades of home use silk. The tendency was quite in contrast to that prevailing earlier this year, when too low prices quoted for export silk compelled an arrangement between its buyers and sellers not to grade in white 13/15 deniers, grade D at less than ¥1,500.

The futures market presented a strong aspect in sympathy with the spot situation, which caused scattered buyings of small lots. For the week the November position closed at ¥15.72 and the March position at ¥15.73.

Arrivals Slightly Down

The arrivals at Yokohama for the first 20 days of November were 13,053 bales, a decrease of 69 bales over the same period of October and of 2,453½ bales over the like period a year ago. More falling off is thought inevitable during December, as it is reported that the reeling mills have been run to capacity of late under very advantageous conditions for business, produced by the continued activity of actual and other buying and by consequent rises in the prices, some reelers having almost used up the cocoons on hand for export silk making.

On the other hand, re-shipments from Yokohama for the same 20 days increased 229 bales over the corresponding period of October and 2,974 bales over that a year ago, with a total of 11,657½ bales. Seeing, however, that local business in raw silk is increasing more and more, facilitated by the proper functioning of the Local Silk Conditioning Houses, re-shipments from Yokohama to the interior are expected to reach a new height.

The decreased arrivals, combined with the increased re-shipments to the interior and some exports, reduced the stock in Yokohama, which stood on November 20 at only 6,367½ bales, a loss of 3,854 bales from October 20, from which it is concluded that the supply and demand position is fundamentally improving.

Subject of Discussion

Home use silk is classified into A and B in its quality tests, but this classification has recently been a subject of discussion as to its advisability or otherwise. On November 18 a memorial was presented to the Government by a certain national federation of raw silk merchants, proposing the adoption of a single system of testing instead of the double system as at present, on the ground that the reelers are more inclined to make the lucrative Class A silk in greater quantities than Class B silk.

Opinion is divided on the matter, the adverse view being that the simplification of the classification will retard the production of fine qualities of raw silk and consequently lower the level of the reeling technique, which is bad for a possible resumption of the export business in course of time. The Government authorities are said to be not considering any alteration in the existing system, but of the opinion that the drawback may be remedied by a technical readjustment of the classification.

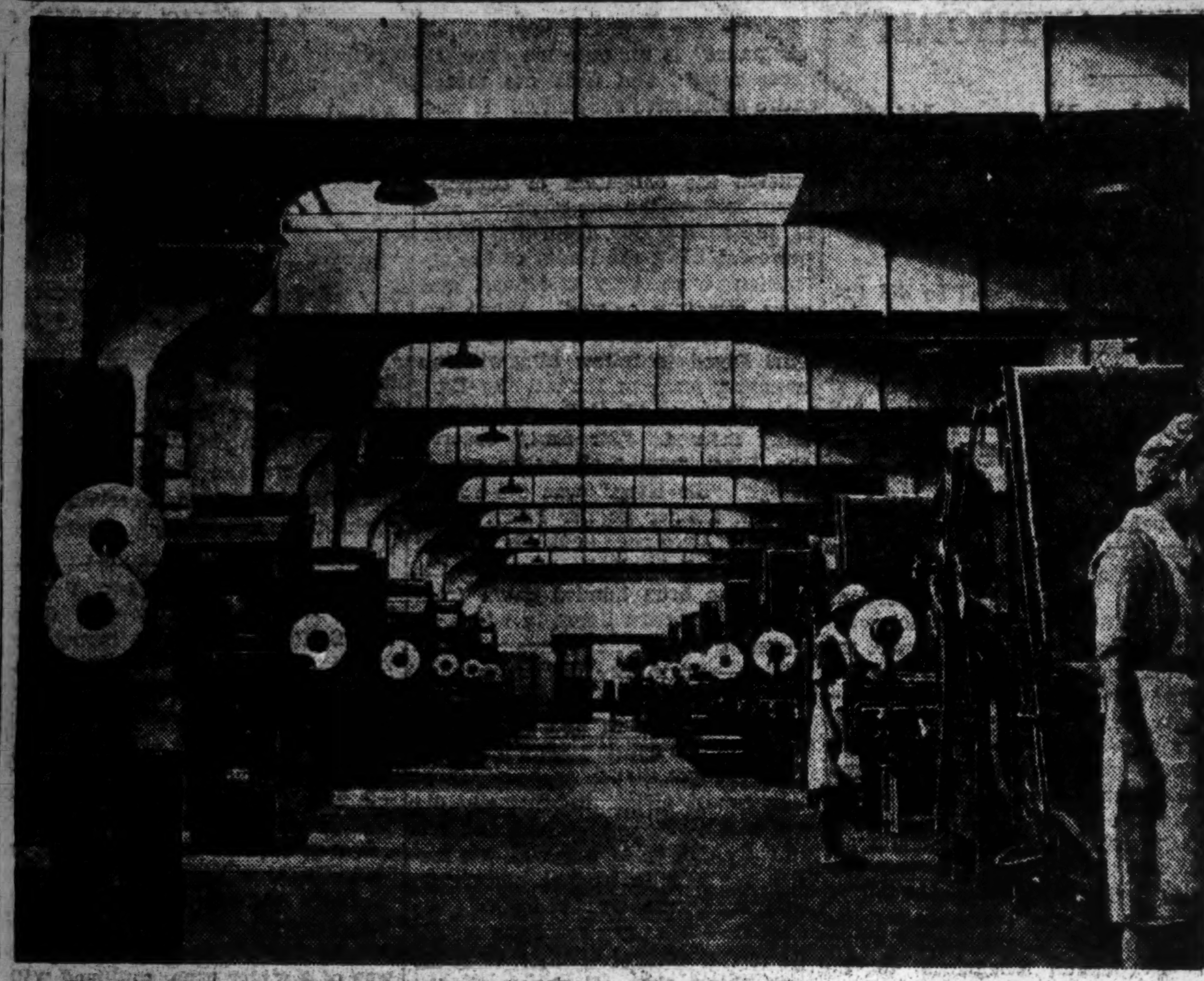
Dye Material Found

A wild plant has been found, from which a useful material can be made for the "national defense" dye (a khaki dye), it is reported. The plant grows in the mountain district of Takayama in the province of Hida and is known by the name of kariyasu, a kind of pampas grass. It has been used for dyeing brown from old times, and upon experiments made recently at the Osaka Prefectural Industrial Experiment Station, it has turned out that it is absolutely fast and the best kind of the dye. It grows wildly in abundance in the district and it is hoped it will be most extensively used for producing a khaki dye, which is required in large quantities at present, when dyes are generally short supplied.

An exhibition of new fibrous products is to be held in Tokyo from January 20 to 28, 1943 and then in Nagoya and Osaka. About 180 applications have already been received for exhibiting about 800 articles and much more are expected before the final day for filing. The exhibits already sent are said to include many superior fibrous goods, which are not yet generally known.

The production of fibers from hot springs has been invented by Engineer Mori of the Wakayama Industrial Experiment Station. Mr. Mori has been conducting research since some time for utilizing the local hot springs for the production of fibers and has succeeded in it from mulberry barks and a few other plants. The process which is to be soon industrialized, by a corporation, does not need any chemical and fuel, it is reported, but simply a hot spring, which is flowing out into the sea.

Operating for Avid Smokers



The white rolls seen at the side of the upright machines are paper to make cigarettes with. Finely cut tobacco is conveyed up each of these rolling machines and as it drops in thin streams it is caught and enfolded in the paper moving out to receive it. The paper with tobacco on it is rolled as it is moved on a conveyor and the cigarettes thus formed are cut to the right size as they emerge.

SHORT-TERM BULLS HEDGE HOLDINGS

Wares Ease on News of Government's Intention to Control Stock Transactions

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was adversely affected yesterday by the news in the morning papers of the Government's policy of strengthening the Emergency Provisional Financing Adjustment Law so as to effect a positive control over transactions of stocks. Moreover, the absence of the long-term session yesterday, due to the preparations for month-end deliveries of September-bidden wares, prompted the bull camp to hedge their holdings on the short-term section, and this had much to do with the noticeable easing of the prime issues.

In the short-term section, for instance, the bourse issue and other leading wares weakened from ¥1.00 to ¥3.60. A similar trend was found in the spot market where miscellaneous wares sustained fractional losses in spite of the resistant tone maintained by key industrials. It is particularly worthy of notice, however, that Nichiro Fishery scored a sharp rise of ¥5.20 by reason of the termination of the transactions of this ware as well as Japan Fishery on the stock exchanges due to their reorganization into a national-policy corporation. It is thereby understood that no quotations of these wares will appear in the papers on and after November 26.

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	116.7	7.0	3.2	113.8
N. Y. K., old	99.7	93.	8.2	98.5
Do, new	85.6	5.8	4.0	84.9
Kanebo Spinning	141.1	2.0	1.0	141.2
Do, new	85.7	5.9	5.2	85.3
Teikoku Rayon, n	77.9	7.9	7.0	77.3
Osaka Stock, new	70.0	70.0	67.6	67.6
Japan Steel Tube	74.4	4.5	1.3	71.4
Japan Oil	78.9	8.9	7.9	77.9
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	3.2	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.4	3.4	2.6	92.6
Hokkaido Coal	77.2	7.2	5.1	75.1
Toyo Rayon, new	62.0	2.4	2.0	62.4
Hitachi Iron Works	89.1	9.1	8.1	88.1
Kokura Iron Works	56.4	6.4	5.5	55.7
Japan Beer, new	56.7	6.7	5.6	54.7
Nichiro Fishery	76.9	81.4	76.9	81.4
Japan Fishery, new	47.0	7.0	6.1	46.0
Japan Sugar, new	—	2.9	2.5	72.5
Ensuiko Sugar	63.7	3.7	3.2	63.2
Japan Mining	61.9	1.9	1.0	61.0
Manchou Ind	62.1	62.1	58.4	58.4

Bill Clearings

November 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	301,688	158,938
Balance	38,539	21,863

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	113.80	—3.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	84.90	—1.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short term)	85.30	—1.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

AIM WIDER MARKETS FOR SHIZUOKA GOODS

Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency to Help Push Local Products in E. Asia Countries

The prefectural authorities of Shizuoka are now in touch with the local people interested in foreign trade with Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China and Thailand with the object of extending the markets for the industrial products of the prefecture to these countries according to a planned foreign trade program, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

The Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency has introduced measures for the guidance and encouragement of the parties engaged in foreign trade with French Indo-China and Thailand and countries lying in the Yen Bloc, so as to gain an unshakable foundation for our foreign trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The measures introduced by the Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency are outlined below:

(1) Yen Bloc—The Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency shall have developed close relations between its branch offices in Mukden, Dairen, Harbin and Tientsin and the Japan Foreign Trade Encouragement Association, in the hope of facilitating the interchange of commodities among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it being understood that products peculiar to the prefecture, such as tea, paper articles, stationeries, oranges, dried mushrooms, tinned edibles, and other foodstuffs and sundry merchandize shall be shipped to Manchoukuo and China.

(2) French Indo-China—Encouraged by the formation of the reciprocal agreement following the commercial treaty between Japan and French Indo-China, and the ever-increasing demand for Japanese merchandize, the Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency will exert itself to increase shipments to French Indo-China of fiber products, paper articles, pencils, fountain pens, toys, household utensils, tinned edibles and confectionery.

(3) Thailand—In view of the interrupted arrivals of British-made goods following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and the remarkable inflow of Japanese merchandize into Thailand of late, the Prefectural Foreign Trade Agency shall tie up with the parties engaged in the shipments of goods from Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe to Thailand, so as to accelerate shipments of products turned out in Shizuoka Prefecture, it being understood that the prefectural authorities will take special care in the selection of merchandize for Thailand which customarily welcomes technical and agricultural implements in addition to wooden toys and paper articles.

JAVA RICE FARMERS ENJOY BIG HARVEST

Is Result of Untiring Efforts of Japanese Authorities—Other Crops Prosper Too

Surveying the agricultural products and reviewing the fast-restoring industries on the Island of Java, an Asahi correspondent in Surabaya alludes to the growing signs of the welfare of native inhabitants on the island thanks to the sensible measures taken by the Japanese Military Administration.

The correspondent's account taken from the Asahi follows in substance:

"Of all the industries on the Island of Java agriculture occupies first place and it is practically centered in the eastern section of the island.

"Of a large variety of farm products produced, the staple items are rice, sugar, Indian corn, coffee, oil-yielding coconuts, peanuts, kapok, soy and cereals. In view, however, of the dominant place occupied by rice in the volume of agricultural products, the Japanese Military Administration is concentrating its energies on the development of the rice farming industry on the island.

"With its attention directed to the fact that the rice year for the Javanese begins in September, the Military Administration fixed the official price of unhulled rice soon after the Japanese troops effected their landing on the island in March this year. The so-called R. V. C. (Cenral Rice Sales Guild formerly managed by the Dutch Government) was reorganized into a strong machinery in May last. With activities started afresh by this guild, combined with the sensible measures taken and the untiring efforts made by the Military Administration, native farmers are now rejoicing over the undreamt-of increase in the harvest of their rice fields. It is natural, therefore, that they should have been so much encouraged by this growing indication of their prosperity that they are now hard at work in the wet fields planting rice sapplings with the setting-in of the rainy season throughout the eastern section of Java.

"Thanks to the strenuous assistance rendered by the Military Administration, a large number of sugar factories, having been restored to working order, have resumed operations, in parallel with the perfect control over the whole island maintained by the Japanese expeditionary forces. The sugar industry is now controlled by the newly created control agency called the Sugar Enterprisers' Federation. With the sugar cane harvesting season just over, the production of sugar by these factories is now expected to show a substantial increase. Incidentally, preparations are being made by the Japanese authorities to entrust Japanese sugar interests with the management of these factories, with the object of accelerating an increase in their output.

"In view of the fact that coffee raising has a large bearing on the daily life of the native inhabitants in the densely-inhabited areas for which the Island of Java is famous, it cannot be hastily concluded that coffee is a mere luxury. The truth is, there is every risk of accelerating the growth of injurious insects if farmers cease to pick ripe coffee beans, and of spoiling the rest of the products to a disastrous extent. It is under these circumstances that a corporation has been brought into being for proper guidance of those engaged in coffee raising on the island. This corporation is now scheduled to extend its guidance to those working in the development of the rubber, quinine and kapok industries as well according to its original plan to entrust Japanese enterprisers with the management of these industries at a late date."

TOBACCO'S ROLE BIG IN N. CHINA ECONOMY

Revenue From Tobacco Tax Covers 80 Per Cent of Income Through Consumption Levy

The prominent economic position of leaf tobacco in North China is explained in a brief article in Monday's issue of the Sangyo Keizai as follows:

When we talk about the leaf tobacco of North China, we always mean the American leaves known as "Yellow leaf tobacco of Shantung."

Yellow tobacco thrives along the Shantung and Peking-Hankow Railways. The tobacco plantations along the Shantung Railway produce about 30 per cent of the total output of yellow tobacco leaves in the world. Therefore, the revenue from taxation of tobacco covers about 80 per cent of the income from consumption tax in North China.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the tobacco industry in China was under the absolute control of the Anglo-American Tobacco Trust, and the native tobacco growers, manufacturers and dealers in finished tobacco products had to carry on their activities, not in accordance with their own policy, but to meet the demands of the Anglo-American capitalists. The outbreak of the China Affair and especially the outbreak of the War in the Pacific, has expelled the influence of Anglo-American capital from China, and natives engaged in all phases of the tobacco industry are now enabled to engage in their respective occupations for the benefit of their communities and their country.

Company Established

In November, 1938, the leading tobacco growers of North China, centering on the Shantung Yellow Leaf Tobacco Corporation and the Japan-China Tobacco Manufacturing Company, established the North China Leaf Tobacco Company with a capital of ¥15,000,000 in order to promote the economic position of the native tobacco growers, manufacturers and dealers.

Since its establishment, the North China Leaf Tobacco Company, under the support and guidance of the authorities, is engaged in various economic activities such as:

1. Coordination of the quality and prices of the leaf tobacco cultivated in Shantung and Honan.
2. Stabilization of living among the native tobacco growers and maintenance of peace and order in all districts having tobacco plantations.
3. Smooth distribution of the raw materials among the tobacco manufacturers to enable them to successfully compete with foreign capital.
4. Promotion of the export of native tobacco.

In December, 1940, the capital of the North China Leaf Tobacco Company, through the merger of the Japan-China Tobacco Dealers Guild, was increased to ¥30,000,000 including the paid-up capital of ¥15,000,000.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia forced the complete withdrawal of the Anglo-American Trust from Asia, and all its fields of activities came under the influence of the North China Leaf Tobacco Company, whose position as the sole controller of the tobacco growing, manufacturing, purchasing and distribution business in North China has thus been stabilized in only five years after its establishment.

SCHEME TO SPEED UP WARTIME INDUSTRIES

Scientific Mobilization Association Plans to Start Big Drive From Next Year

The Scientific Mobilization Association which, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been carrying on its activities in full swing in order to facilitate the development of Japan's wartime industries through extension of guidance to various factories, opening of special courses for the engineers and operatives working at such factories and by various other means, is planning to inaugurate a speed-up drive beginning next year, says the Sangyo Keizai.

This association is also considering the establishment of a cooperative committee of scientists, study of new designs and the publication of such study with a view to facilitating the progress in scientific technique, as well as the utilization of the new designs for industrial purposes.

SCIENCE OF HOT SPRINGS

Thermal and Mineral Waters of Japan Prove Their Value as Irreplaceable Assets Under Present Extraordinary Conditions

Japan is undoubtedly the foremost country of hot springs in the world, and from days of yore its thermal and mineral springs have been widely utilized for medical purposes. And under present extraordinary conditions in particular the scope of their use has been considerably expanded, including the treatment of wounded soldiers and the promotion of health of the people behind the guns.

Apart from their usefulness in a medical way, however, scientific researches are proving them in their original form to be valuable sources of supply of important materials in the same way as sea water gives us salt. Professor Kenjiro Kimura, D. Sc., of the Tokyo Imperial University, in an article contributed to the latest issue of the "Nippon Kogyo Gijutsu" gives a brief explanation about some of the materials which can be obtained from hot springs through scientific process to replenish wartime needs. He says:

Lithium

Lithium is used as a welding material for autogenous welding of aluminium and is at present obtained mainly from mica produced in Chosen. Japan Proper scarcely produces any minerals high in lithium content. By means of spectrum analysis, however, we find that lithium is contained in thermal and mineral waters throughout the country, though in a lesser degree. Out of 462 hot springs which have been tested, 326 were found to contain a comparatively large amount of lithium. The lithium content in the new Arima hot springs in Hyogo Prefecture in particular was found to be 0.06 grams per one litre of the thermal water. According to Professor Masayoshi Daisekkyo of the Kyoto Imperial University, the lithium content in sea water is 0.0002 grams and 0.008 grams in bittern, each per one litre, while the study of Mr. Iwao Asano, an expert in the Central Research Laboratory of the Monopoly Bureau, reveals that a certain kind of waste liquid, which is produced at the time of processing bittern, contains lithium at the rate of 0.4 grams per litre.

In the light of the above findings, the hot and mineral springs in our country may be regarded as rich resources for this metallic element.

Natrium

It appears that in olden days, salina was used as a substitute for table salt in retired spots among the mountains, and in fact during the early days of the Meiji Era, the production of table salt from thermal water was carried on a small scale at the Kajio hot springs in Nagano Prefecture. Nowadays, of course, salt production in such a way has been given up, but if we can find hot springs with a high content of natrium, it will not be at all impossible to make use of them in an industrial way. The new Arima hot springs in Hyogo Prefecture contain natrium to an amount of 18 grams per one litre of thermal water, which is nearly double the quantity contained in sea water.

Experiments are also being made in utilizing the temperature of hot springs in manufacturing salt from sea water. Already at Katase, in Shizuoka Prefecture, this method is actually being used in salt-manufacture though in a small way, with highly satisfactory results, while at Kohama, in Nagasaki Prefecture, plans are underway on a fairly large scale for industrialization of the process.

Kalium

Kalium has a wide variety of important use both for industrial and agricultural purposes. It is obtained mainly from bittern, but recently minerals containing a certain amount of this element have come to the fore, notably rhyolite. Hot springs with the highest kalium content in Japan are those at Arima in Hyogo Prefecture, which contain about 4 grams of kalium per one litre of thermal water. Hot springs may not as yet be particularly important as kalium resources, but in this connection there is an interesting experiment conducted by Professor Shinichi Aoyama of the Tohoku Imperial University. He tried rice culture using mineral water which flows in a village in Yamagata Prefecture, as fertilizer and has gained very excellent results. The mineral water in question contains 0.0063 grams of kalium per litre, 0.0162 grams of phosphorus and 0.0119 grams of ammonia, all of which combined together appear to produce high fertilizer value.

Radium

Besides medical use, radium plays an especially important role as material for noctilucent paint in these days. The producing districts for radium ores, which have heretofore been used mainly for industrial purposes, have been rather limited in number, including the districts Congo in Africa and Joachimstal in Germany. Up to the present time, little or no attention has been paid to mineral springs as radium resources, but in reality there are some with a comparatively high radium content. It is reported that hot springs in a certain district in the Soviet Union yield 1 gram of radium, about ¥200,000 in value, every year. Of the radium content of the Japanese hot springs, meanwhile, Mr. Toshio Nakai, expert in the Tokyo Chemical-Industries Laboratory, has made exhaustive researches. The new hot springs at Arima in Hyogo Prefecture contain the largest amount of radium, it being estimated that the yield from one source amounts annually to more than 0.1 gram. Mr. Nakai is also conducting researches into the process of obtaining radium from mineral water.

MORE CARBON BLACK SEEN

Tokyo Gas Chemical Company Now Pushing Its Expansion Plan

The Tokyo Gas Chemical Company which, in view of the increasing demand for carbon black since the outbreak of the present war has been engaged for over one year in the expansion and improvement of its factory equipment, reported to have almost finished the installation of eight machines out of the 32 involved in its first plan of expansion, in its Yokohama factory, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The installation of these eight machines will be shortly followed by the installation of the remaining 24. On the completion of the expansion plan, the Tokyo Gas Chemical Company is expected to play an important rôle in the carbon black manufacturing industry in Japan.

MAIL SERVICE RESUMED

Postal Money Orders to Hongkong Possible From December 1

Postal money order and registered mail service between Japan Proper and Hongkong, including Kowloon, will be inaugurated on December 1 by the Ministry of Communications, it was learned here Tuesday, reports Domei.

The projected service which excludes telegraphic remittances will be handled at a rate approximately equal to that of the domestic services.

Remittances to Hongkong from Japan, however, require the permission of the Finance Minister in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1942

An Advice to the Mahommedan Peoples

As an aftermath of their recent invasion of French North Africa, both the United States and Great Britain are waging the most unjust war against France, their erstwhile friend and ally. No one with a sense of fairness and justice fails to express most freely his deep sympathy with France that has fallen again into a most difficult situation. The consensus of world's public opinion is now centered with abiding confidence on the integrity of the venerable Marshal Petain, Chief of State of the French Republic, and the Government under his leadership. We readily join in this world-wide sympathy and sentiment toward France and the French people.

Nevertheless, while maintaining the attitude of encouragement and confidence toward the French nation, we should not lose sight of the most important phenomenon that has appeared on the horizon. This new problem of world politics is no other than the question of the Mahommedan peoples in Algeria and Tunis that has been brought about as a direct result of the invasion, by the United States and Great Britain, of the northern regions of Africa.

It is needless to mention that these Arab peoples of Mahommedan faith once possessed a brilliant civilization in the past and that they made a great contribution to the progress and expansion of the cultural life of mankind. Why is it then, in spite of these past achievements, that they have for centuries suffered so much under political shackles, both unjust and foreign? The first and the foremost reason for their life in bondage can be attributable, it is to be pointed out without the least hesitation, to the crafty machinations on the part of the Anglo-Saxons.

We have still a fresh memory that how in the First World War the Arabs who had cooperated with Great Britain under the spell of alluring words of Colonel Lawrence were finally betrayed by a combination of the Jews, their sworn enemy and a certain group of the British allied in conspiracy. The unpardonable persecution and ill-treatment of the Arabs at Palestine was also no less than a joint product of sinister designs that were conceived and executed both by the British and the Jews. At the same time, we have a grave concern over the fact that the northern parts of Africa now under the heels of the Americans and the British are the regions belonging to the Mahommedan Sphere where the scenes of bitter struggles between the Arabs and the Jews have taken place for centuries.

That these regions have been not only predominantly inhabited by the Arabs but also the cradle and possessions of their ancestors is the verdict of history. While the Jews are primarily nothing but new-comers the Arabs are without exception the natives born to these areas. Moreover, while the Jews, like the fabled Shylock, flock to the cities to live on interests derived from their unsavory business of middle man, the Arabs toil on ancestral lands and engage in raising agricultural products. In short, the Jews get their livelihood by exploiting the Arabs. Therefore, it is not too much to say that the Jews are, in fact, cancer in the Arab communities in these regions. In addition to these differences and difficulties, the Jews, coming in the wake of a new invasion set in motion in close cooperation with the Americans and the British, will continue, no doubt, to exploit the Arabs with great cruelty. Under these circumstances, we can not but give our greatest sympathy to the followers of Prophet Mahomet for the sad plight in which they find themselves at present.

Confronted with this situation, we believe it is our own duty to give with all sincerity a word of advice to the peoples of the Arab race. Even from the purely materialistic viewpoint, as has been above referred to, all the Arabs as one man should stand with resolute determination against the treacherous invasion of their native lands by the Americans and the British. At the same time, they have to do their utmost to overthrow and eradicate all of devastating influences and sinister machinations committed by the followers of Shylock, the money-changer. Furthermore, the Arabs should now awake from their age-long slumber of decay and inaction. They have to aspire to attain for their own race complete freedom unshackled and untrammelled. To the Arab race the present World War affords a golden opportunity for their emancipation from foreign oppression and misrule. As we have a firm belief in the integrity of the doctrine of Mahommedanism, so do we have the sincerest hope for the re-juvenation of the great Arab race famed far and wide centuries ago in order to do its share of contribution for the progress and advancement of world civilization in our own time.

To make an advice to the Mahommedan peoples more concrete, all the Arabs without exception in the regions overrun at present by the Americans and the British should refuse any cooperation with the invaders. Viewed from the trend of world history, the self-destruction of the American and the British Empires is close at hand, which is both unavoidable and inescapable. The peoples of Mahomet should never give quarter to the American-British invaders of the lands of their ancestors.

Western Penetration Condemned

The voices of great statesmen like Iwakura and Okubo were not slow to condemn the wholesale ravages which this frenzied love of European institutions was committing on the ancient customs of Japan in the Meiji Era. But even they considered no sacrifice too great if the nation were to be made efficient for the new contest. Thus modern Japan holds a unique position in history, having solved a problem not comparable perhaps to any, save that which faced the vigorous activity of the Italian mind in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. For at that point in its development, the West also had to grapple with the double task of assimilating, on the one hand the Greco-Roman culture precipitated upon it by the rise of the Ottoman Turks, and on the other the new spirit of science and liberalism which, in the discovery of a new world, the birth of a reformed faith, and the rise of the idea of liberty, was helping to uplift from it the cloud of medievalism. And it was this twofold assimilation that constituted the Renaissance. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East.")

From Insular Prejudice to Complete Isolation

Japan, who had proved herself equal to the task of repelling the Mongol invasion, found little difficulty in resisting that attempt at Western encroachment which, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, came in the form of the Shimabara Rebellion, instigated by the Jesuits. It has been our boast that no foreign conqueror ever polluted the soil of Japan, but these attempts at aggression from the outside hardened our insular prejudice into a desire for complete isolation from the rest of the world. Soon after the Jesuit war the building of vessels large enough to ride the high seas was forbidden, and no one was allowed to leave our shores. Our sole point of contact with the outside world was at the port of Nagasaki, where the Chinese and the Dutch were permitted, under strict surveillance, to carry on trade. For the space of nearly two hundred and seventy years we were as one buried alive! (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 26, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Following their meeting today between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the two Japanese envoys, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, State Department officials disclosed that Hull handed a document to the Japanese representatives for their consideration. The document represented, the same officials disclosed, the culmination of the Japanese-American conferences held in recent weeks.

* * *

Speedy evacuation of all American citizens in Japan was advised by the American Embassy in Tokyo today. The advice was given in accordance with the instructions received from the State Department. In this connection it is said that the American Embassy is hoping as many citizens as possible will leave this country by the N.Y.K. liner Tatuta Maru which is scheduled to leave Yokohama on December 2.

* * *

Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China at Nanking, stressed that the key to the establishment of a new order in East Asia through Japan-China collaboration lies in the principle of sharing difficulties on a mutual basis. This was included in his declaration which came in a 50-minute interview granted to the pressmen in Nanking today just four days before the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration.

* * *

Japanese members of the Thai-French Indo-China Border Demarcation Committee, led by Minister Makoto Yano, left Bangkok for Siemreap on the F.I.C.-Thailand border by motor car this morning.

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A final order was today given by the Tientsin American Consulate-General to approximately 350 American residents in Tientsin to return to the United States. These residents are mostly connected with local business firms and are expected to return to the United States via Shanghai.

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A building of the Spanish Legation in Peking was reduced to ashes as a result of a fire which broke out yesterday in the compounds of the legation. Fanned by a gale, the flames spread and licked up the building completely.

MEANING OF WORD DOMINIONS DEFINED BY NOTED AUTHORITY

Political Writers' Attention Called to Frequent Misuse Of This Terminology in Their Articles

By THOMAS BATY

Written for the Japan Times Advertiser

Recently articles by Japanese writers dealing with the Indian question have shown how difficult it is to grasp the idea of a so-called "Dominion" in English practice. Writers speak of the "grant" of Dominion status to various colonies. But no such formal grant has even been made. Again, they speak of the "grant" as having been made to Canada in 1867. But all that was done on that occasion was to grant to the Canadian Colonies a Federal constitution under the name of "The Dominion of Canada." That did not mean that Canada was then given what is now termed "Dominion status." The complete supremacy of the British Parliament was preserved, and sometimes exercised, as in the case of merchant shipping legislation. The phrase "Dominion status" as implying virtual independence, was of much later growth. It only dates some twenty or twenty-five years back. "Dominion" of Canada was a mere name, selected from among others suggested in 1867—such as the "Confederation of Canada:" Indeed "The Dominion of Virginia" was a current term in the seventeenth century when there was of course no question of colonial independence or the modern "Dominion status."

Two Kinds of Dominions

"The dominions of the King" is quite an old expression. It meant, and means, any territory in which the King is in law the supreme executive authority—whoever may actually exercise that authority in fact. It is only by a cautious forbearance that the King leaves his authority to be exercised by Ministers agreeable to the House of Commons in Great Britain, or to the various elected assemblies overseas. These dominions of the King are divisible, into two classes—those which have "responsible" government, and those which have not ("Crown Colonies"). The difference does not lie in the greater or less proportion of elected elements in the Legislature. It resides solely in this fact—that the Governor is, or is not, instructed to appoint his Ministers in accordance with the desires of the elected majority in the Legislative body If he is so instructed, the community is "self-governing" and has "responsible government." Yet the Governor, in the name of the King, retains all the executive powers of the Crown. At any moment, he could legally be instructed to cease to act upon his former instructions.

These "self-governing" dominions of the Crown—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, Newfoundland, were no more and no less dominions of the Crown than Malta, Ceylon and Saint Helena. But the title "colonies" became distasteful to their people. Practically they enjoyed independence, though their legislation might be (but hardly ever was), "disallowed," "reserved" or "vetoed" on Imperial grounds. They resented being termed "colonists"—which seemed to connote a rough man in a flannel shirt, with a spade or a pickaxe. And so they began to be spoken of as "the overseas self-governing dominions of the Crown." But this was altogether too cumbrous a designation; and some twenty or twenty-five years ago it was loosely abbreviated into "the Dominions." This introduced a most unfortunate ambiguity—for the only distinction between a dominion of the Crown and a self-governing overseas dominion of the Crown resided in the fact that the former was a dominion and the latter a Dominion with a capital D. The capital letter denoted, not importance, but specialization: and the new usage, though unhappy and illogical, was accepted as convenient, and has finally received legislative sanction.

Development Discussed

This development dates only from about 1921, the time of the third Imperial Conference. It must be clearly understood that these "Imperial Conferences" of colonial Prime Ministers with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in London exercised no legal power whatever. Their pronouncements bound nobody—for the Prime Ministers had certainly no legal power to commit their respective territories, or the King, to any course of conduct. They were mere consultations for convenience, and especially for joint defense. The first, second and third were held in 1907, 1911, and 1921; but the fourth, in 1926, was far more important. The Colonies had taken a leading part in the War of 1914, and had been specially mentioned by His Majesty, in his signature of the Treaty of Versailles. That Fourth Conference enunciated the principle of equality as between the mother country and the self-governing Dominions in the following set terms:— (but the legal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament remained unaltered, and so did the legal power of the King in his executive capacity).

"They (i.e. the United Kingdom and the so-called 'Dominions') are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs . . ." This defines "Dominion Status"—but the pronouncement had no legal effect whatever; and serious publications (such as Whitaker's Almanac) went on proclaiming the subjection of the "Dominion" authorities to the Imperial Parliament as late as 1933—seven years afterwards! The pronouncement of the Imperial Conference went on to say that the mother-country and the "Dominions" were "freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations"—and if "freely" means anything it denotes a right of secession. It was quite meaningless to add that these "communities" were "united" by a common allegiance to the Crown—for the Crown means one thing in the United Kingdom and another thing in the "Dominions." The King acts on the advice of one set of Ministers in London and an entirely different set in Australia. It may be remarked also, that the "Dominions" are certainly subordinate in one important respect: they have no share in the administration of the Crown Colonies.

Statute of Westminster

The legal step which was to consummate all this situation was taken in 1931, when the Imperial Parliament passed the grandiloquently named "Statute of Westminster." It is quite untrue to say that it thereby resigned all authority over the "Dominions". It retained and retains power to repeal the Statute and to resume legislative activity there in Imperial interests. All that it did was to abolish the restrictions on "Dominion Legislation" which theoretically existed in the shape of the royal power of "reservation", "disallowance" and "veto" exercised on the advice of United Kingdom ministers: and also to concede a scarcely intelligible power of "extra-territorial" legislation. (That did not, of course, mean that, for instance, Australia could legislate for Canada—but seems merely to have meant that one "Dominion" could enforce within its own boundaries legislative commands intended by it to be obeyed within the area of another: this had previously been considered "ultra vires"). It will be noted that the Statute of Westminster—(1) was purely concerned with legislation—(2) did not affect to abolish the right of the Imperial Parliament to repeal it if it thought fit—(3) had no operation whatever on the Executive prerogatives of the King. If the King, on the advice of the British Cabinet, or without it, were to order the Governor of a "Dominion" to dismiss his Ministers, the Governor, whether appointed on the advice of "Dominion" ministers or not, would legally be bound to comply. In the light of the present decay of parliamentary systems, such a resumption of direct authority by the Crown is seen to be by no means an impossibility. It is obvious that if a wilful Minister, backed by a party majority in the House of Commons were to force through socialistic, communistic, irreligious or other tyrannical legislation contrary to the wishes of a large element of the population, the only alternative to the revival of the personal intervention of the King would be civil war. It is true that in such circumstances civil war might come anyhow. But the intervention of the Crown would make it civil war with all the advantage of law and executive authority on the side of fair-play and generous compromise, as opposed to the tyranny of a selfish majority.

There Is No Unity

But this is all speculation. Practically, the Royal Veto is regarded as non-existent. Perhaps a fine-spun argument might be elaborated in support of the proposition that the Empire is united because these theoretical legal powers of the King in person, independent of the advice of various sets of Ministers, remain unchanged throughout his territories though quite obsolete. The fact that this personal exercise of legal power is entirely obsolete makes any such argument ridiculous. There is no real "unity" in a technical and remote possibility.

However, it may be on this account that Indian politicians display so much otherwise unintelligible contempt for "Dominion status." The King, as an individual, and apart from any obligation in practice to follow the advice of English or Indian Ministers agreeable to English or Indian legislatures, does in fact live in London; his property and interests are mainly in the United Kingdom. Indians may well feel that if the King has to take a personal decision, it will unavoidably be colored by his surroundings. Their "allegiance" might become highly inconvenient in such a case; especially if the advice tendered to His Majesty by his British and by his Indian Ministers were diametrically opposed.

Indeed, the whole conception of "allegiance" is an outworn one. It never meant, and does not mean, entire submissive subjection. It was a term of feudal law, denoting the relation of suzerain and vassal. It denoted the obligation of support, incumbent on the less powerful, and of protection, due from the more powerful. But the limits of the obligation were very undefined, and most certainly existed. When an English King called upon the great Earl Bigod to follow him with an imposing force to France, the Earl, who disapproved of the expedition, flatly refused. "Sir Earl," ordered the King, "you shall either go, or hang!" "Sir King," was the retort, "I will neither go nor hang?"—nor did he. Allegiance evidently did not mean implicit obedience. But the term has been handed down from feudal to modern times, in which its meaning and bearings have been forgotten—and if they were remembered, would not be understood. "A common allegiance," to a modern ear really means nothing. It might have been thought that it meant one thing that feudal allegiance distinctly did not mean. A vassal could, and frequently did, go to war with his feudal superior to protect his rights: and such war was recognized as lawful. Much more could the vassals go to war with each other. But the one thing that allegiance in the modern acceptation definitely excludes is the legal possibility of war within the system. The whole is a unity for matters of war and peace.

Allegiance Means Nothing

Yet that one thing which "the common allegiance" of the "Dominions" might conceivably mean—unity in matters of war and peace,—has been denied to be its meaning on the part of Southern Ireland (definitely placed by law and treaty, in the constitutional position of Canada), where the Government stoutly proclaims that allegiance is due, not to the Individual whose personality is common to all his dominions, but to an imaginary King whose personality is limited to an imaginary Ireland. South Africa seems theoretically to maintain the same position. This claim has been so far allowed by the King, that he acts as though he were at war with Germany as King of the bulk of his territory, and not at war with Germany as King of South Ireland. This is destructive of any theory of "unity based on a common allegiance." The King cannot be at war with himself: but by the Irish theory the King of Ireland can be at war with The King of Great Britain. There is no "common" King and no "common allegiance."

It is simpler and more straightforward to admit that allegiance means nothing, and that the unity is illusory and South Ireland independent. But what nonsense it all is!

The position of Newfoundland is peculiar. It has always been the Cinderella of the "Dominions."" As a purely Caucasian community, that status could not be refused it. But the banner of Newfoundland was not borne in splendor at Coronations along with those of the rest —and it is a fact the country was so hopelessly honeycombed by corruption, and so insolvent, that Great Britain was obliged to take it over and to supersede its legislative at its own request, appointing a Commission to carry on the work of regeneration. Still it is a "Dominion" with a capital D.—and so is Southern Rhodesia. Whether Newfoundland has "declared war" on the Axis we hardly know

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In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 47 dated November 29, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Discussions on U.S. Attitude Toward Japan, Battle of the South Pacific, New Fighting Front in Africa, Strengthening the Productive Capacity, the 70th Anniversary of the Conscription System, and Diary of a Head of Neighborhood Association.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 22 dated November 29, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Spirit of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Agriculture and Nation, New Development of European War, Construction of New Japan, and Pine Tree and Science.

Diamond, Vol. 20, No. 33 dated November 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Development of Trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, War Technique, Anglo-American Invasion on French North Africa, Advance of Production Policy, Production Expansion and Technique, Education Reform and Science, Security of Wartime Labor Power, and Advance of Agricultural Industry in Japan.

King, Vol. 18, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: The First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Strengthening Fighting Power, People of Germany, and Upon Return from Southern Regions.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN JAPAN MAKES PHENOMENAL ADVANCE

Airplane Production Has Soared Since Ninomiya Took To the Air Two Years Before Wright Brothers

(From the Toyo Keizai)

In Japan, as elsewhere, the history of the aircraft industry may be traced back to the time of the First World War. As is well known, the first instance of aircraft manufacture in this country antedated the Great War. In 1901, that is, two years before the historic flight by the Wright brothers, a certain Chuhachi Ninomiya made a glider-like plane and tested it on the Marugame parade ground in Kagawa Prefecture. In the following year Sotoichi Saito constructed a monoplane which was 180 kilograms in weight and about nine meters in wing length. He succeeded in hopping off at the Tsuruoka race course in Yamagata Prefecture. It had a 50-h.p. 8-cylinder, Gonom-Rone French-type motor.

It may also be mentioned that in 1910, Captains Hino and Tokugawa piloted a monoplane and a biplane respectively over the Yoyogi parade ground in Tokyo. The monoplane was of a glider type, equipped with a 24-h.p. engine, and was capable of flying for one minute and a half, covering a distance of 1,200 meters. The biplane was of the Henri Farman type and had a 50-h.p. engine. It flew for four minutes, covering 3,280 meters with a per-second speed of from 17 to 18 meters. Both planes were of French make. Then during the First World War, when the Imperial Forces attacked Tsingtao, a naval plane flew off the aircraft carrier Wakamiya on a raid. It is said that bombs were dropped by hand at that time.

Makes Good Start

During the First World War, the Japanese Army ordered the Nakajima Aircraft Manufacturing Company to turn out flying machines, while the Navy gave similar orders to the Mitsubishi Aircraft Company, the precursor of the present Mitsubishi Heavy Industry. Thus stimulated by the European War and guided by the Army and Navy, Japan's aircraft industry got a good start.

However, the history of its development shows that its prosperity has been proportionate to that of the munitions industry. The disarmament following the First World War produced, for instance, the effect of paralyzing the industry, whereas during the past 10 years or so—from the Manchurian Incident right up to the current War of Greater East Asia—Japan has experienced a great boom in this particular industry. This is also reflected in the dates of the establishment of Japan's aircraft manufacturing firms. Most of these companies in Japan were set up either during the First World War or after 1931.

The inauguration of Japan's civilian air service and its development were a good deal later than those of the military. It was in 1923 that the Asahi Newspaper established a weekly air service between Tokyo and Osaka. Later a few local airways were established, but they were all on a small scale. Then in October, 1927, the Nippon Airways Company was brought into existence with a capital of ¥10,000,000 marking the first step in the development of Japan's regular civilian air service. It must be remembered, however, that at first the company was compelled to make use of comparatively old-fashioned planes sold by the Government. When, for example, an air-mail service was inaugurated in April, 1929, planes of foreign-make sold by the War Ministry had to be used. In December, 1938, this company expanded, with a capitalization of ¥22,500,000 under the name of Dai-Nippon Koku Kaisha, and then in August of the following year it became a semi-Government concern with a capital of ¥100,000,000. The planes used by this company consist of foreign-made planes as well as of home-produced planes.

Big Future Ahead

In order to supply a large number of craft to the Dai-Nippon Airways, the Manchoukuo Airways and the China Airways, it is imperative that Japan's aircraft industry should be greatly expanded in the future. Now that Japan is out to fight out successfully the war now in progress and to achieve constructive work in the Co-Prosperity Sphere at the same time, her aircraft manufacturing industry will have to make a phenomenal development in order to facilitate the carrying out of this gigantic task. For this work, Japan should be successful as she is now in a position to increase the production of aluminum and other necessary materials.

All heavy industries necessitate a combination of precision apparatus, efficient machines and technique of the first water. This is more certainly the case with the aircraft industry than with any other industry. An enormous number of component parts is required for the manufacture of a flying machine. Take for example the case of the manufacture of a Douglas DC3. Something like 17,000 parts are needed, including 512,000 rivets. No less than 7,000 sheets of blue print are required in making the plan. In the case of engines, a Wright-Cyclone alone consists of something like 5,497 accessories. There is no firm in the world, which is in a position to manufacture in its own plants all parts and accessories needed for the manufacture of the body and engine of an airplane. In recent years there sprang up in this country several firms devoted solely to assembly work.

Production High

In regard to the output of aircraft in Japan, no details are available for reasons that are obvious. According to the factory statistics published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the quantity and value of aircraft production up to 1932 are as follows:

Production of Aircraft

	Volume	Price
1923	162	¥3,100,620
1924	213	3,428,925
1925	75	*2,934,824
1926	81	*4,952,375
1927	150	*3,353,903
1928	179	4,751,642
1929	158	2,530,817
1930	236	5,811,005
1931	202	11,975,500
1932	145	15,384,770

Note: * Includes prices of aircraft whose volume was not made public. Military planes not included.

It will be noted that Japan's aircraft production increased with great rapidity in 1931, the year when the Manchurian Incident broke out and in the following year. In 1932 there were 66 aircraft manufacturing plants in this country. Japan's total production value of machines and apparatus in 1932 was ¥543,842,000, of which the aircraft production value was ¥15,380,000, occupying about 2.8 per cent of the total. It will not be difficult, therefore, to imagine the progress the industry must have made during the ten years that have elapsed since.

Companies Governed by Aircraft Manufacturing Law (As of August, 1942)

	Authorized Capital —(In ¥1,000)—	Paid-up Capital	Date Established
Mitsubishi Heavy Industry	480,000	300,000	Oct. 1917
Nakajima Hikoki (Aircraft Ind.)	50,000	50,000	Dec. 1917
Kawasaki Kokuki Kogyo (" ")	50,000	30,000	Nov. 1937
Aichi Tokei-Denki (Clock & Elec. Mach.)	30,000	23,523	Feb. 1893
Tachikawa Hikoki (Aircraft Industry)	50,000	32,250	Nov. 1924
Hidachi Kokuki (" ")	30,000	30,000	May 1939
Kawanishi Kokuki (" ")	50,000	26,250	Nov. 1928
Watanabe Tekkosho (Iron Industry)	30,000	18,720	Apr. 1919
Nippon Hikoki (Aircraft Ind.)	15,000	7,500	Oct. 1934
Showa Hikoki (" ")	30,000	15,000	June 1937
Nippon Kokusai Koku Kogyo (" ")	33,000	23,000	July 1941
Fuji Hikoki (" ")	7,512	2,342	Dec. 1937
Ishikawajima Koku Kogyo (" ")	25,000	17,000	Aug. 1910
Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo (Metal Ind.)	200,000	150,000	July 1935
Nippon Gakki Seizo (Musical Instrument Ind.)	27,500	10,938	Sept. 1897
Tokio Hikoki Seisakusho (Aircraft Ind.)	3,300	3,200	Mar. 1938

More Output Expected

Colonel Okada of the Imperial Army was reported in the July 7 issue of the Asahi as having made the following statement: "The number of planes used annually by the Imperial Army alone is several times that before the outbreak of the China Affair. As to production capacity, this country is now in a position to turn out more than ten times as many aircraft as it could in pre-Affair years." These eloquently speak for the qualitative and quantitative progress of Japan's aircraft industry.

In August, 1938, there came into force a law governing the aircraft manufacturing industry with a view to furthering this branch of industry. In this law are provided all sorts of rules regulating the industry. There are at present 16 companies governed by this law. Besides these are many firms engaged in the manufacture of materials connected with aircraft manufacture. All these companies are putting forth strenuous efforts to raise further the already high level of technique attained in Japan's aircraft industry and thereby perfect national defense and air transportation.

But He Learned Fast

A farmer wagered ten dollars that he could ride the fly-wheel in a saw mill.

As his widow paid the bet, she remarked: "Henry was a good husband, but he didn't know much about fly wheels."